



THE STATUTES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

INSURANCE ACT 1966

2020 REVISED EDITION

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Insurance Act 1966

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An Act for the regulation of insurance business in Singapore, insurers, insurance intermediaries and related institutions, and for other purposes relating thereto or connected therewith.

[11/2013]

[1 January 1967]

PART 1
PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This Act is the Insurance Act 1966.

Interpretation

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires —

“accounting period”, in relation to any insurer, means the period beginning from the commencement of its business in Singapore or 1 January of any year (as the case may be) and ending on 31 December of that year for which accounts relating to the insurance business carried on by the insurer in Singapore are kept and for which an insurance fund has been established under this Act, unless otherwise allowed by the Authority;

“actuary” means a Fellow of any prescribed professional body or institute;

“advocate and solicitor” means an advocate and solicitor of the Supreme Court or a foreign lawyer as defined in section 2(1) of the Legal Profession Act 1966;

“authorised reinsurer” means a reinsurer which is for the time being authorised under section 42;

“Authority” means the Monetary Authority of Singapore established under the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act 1970;

“captive insurer” means an insurer whose licence is restricted to the carrying on of insurance business which consists principally of risks of its related corporations;

“chief executive” —

- (a) in relation to a licensed insurer which is established or incorporated in Singapore, means any person, by whatever name described, who is in the direct employment of, or acting for or by arrangement

with, the insurer, and is principally responsible for the management and conduct of the business of the insurer, including the business that its subsidiaries and overseas branches (if any) engage in; or

- (b) in relation to a licensed insurer which is incorporated outside Singapore, means any person, by whatever name described, who is in the direct employment of, or acting for or by arrangement with, the insurer, and is principally responsible for the management and conduct of the business of the insurer in Singapore;

“company” has the meaning given by section 4(1) of the Companies Act 1967;

“co-operative society” means a co-operative society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act 1979;

“corporation” has the meaning given by section 4(1) of the Companies Act 1967;

“direct insurance broker” means a person who is for the time being registered under section 76 in respect of insurance policies relating to general business and long-term accident and health policies, other than insurance policies relating to reinsurance business;

“direct insurer” means any insurer other than a reinsurer, an authorised reinsurer or a captive insurer;

“director” —

- (a) in relation to a corporation, has the meaning given by section 4(1) of the Companies Act 1967; or

- (b) in relation to any other entity, means a person holding a position in that entity analogous to that of director of a corporation, and includes a person who acts in such capacity in relation to that entity;

“directions” includes directives and notices;

“executive officer”, in relation to a licensed insurer, means any person, by whatever name described, who —

- (a) is in the direct employment of, or acting for or by arrangement with, the insurer; and
- (b) is concerned with or takes part in the management of the insurer on a day-to-day basis;

“exempt financial adviser” has the meaning given by section 2(1) of the Financial Advisers Act 2001;

“financial advisory service” has the meaning given by section 2(1) of the Financial Advisers Act 2001;

“financial year” has the meaning given by section 4(1) of the Companies Act 1967;

“foreign country” means a country or territory other than Singapore;

“foreign insurer” means an insurer which —

- (a) is authorised under the laws of a foreign country to carry on insurance business in that foreign country; but
- (b) is not licensed as an insurer under section 11 or authorised as a reinsurer under section 42;

“foreign insurer scheme” means any foreign insurer scheme established under section 53;

“general reinsurance broker” means a person who is for the time being registered under section 76 in respect of reinsurance of liabilities under insurance policies relating to general business;

“guaranteed policy moneys” means the benefits that an insured policy owner is entitled to receive under the policy owner’s insured policy under section 54(3) or (4) (as the case may be) of the Deposit Insurance and Policy Owners’ Protection Schemes Act 2011;

“insurance agent” means —

- (a) a person who, as an agent for one or more insurers (which may include a foreign insurer carrying on insurance business in Singapore under a foreign

insurer scheme), is or has been carrying on the business of —

- (i) receiving proposals for, or issuing, policies in Singapore;
 - (ii) collecting or receiving premiums on policies in Singapore; or
 - (iii) arranging contracts of insurance in Singapore; or
- (b) a person who acts for, or by arrangement with, a person referred to in paragraph (a) in the performance of all or any of the activities carried out by the person referred to in paragraph (a),

but does not include such persons or class of persons as the Authority may prescribe;

“insurance broker” means —

- (a) a person who is or has been carrying on the business of —
 - (i) receiving proposals for, or issuing, policies in Singapore;
 - (ii) collecting or receiving premiums on policies in Singapore; or
 - (iii) arranging contracts of insurance in Singapore, as an agent for insureds or intending insureds in respect of —
 - (iv) policies relating to general business and long-term accident and health policies, other than policies relating to reinsurance business; or
 - (v) reinsurance of liabilities under policies relating to life business or general business; or
- (b) a person who acts for, or by arrangement with, a person referred to in paragraph (a) in the performance

of all or any of the activities carried out by the person referred to in paragraph (a),

but does not include such persons or class of persons as the Authority may prescribe;

“insurance business in Singapore” means the business of assuming risk or undertaking liability in Singapore under policies, and of —

- (a) receiving proposals for policies in Singapore;
- (b) issuing policies in Singapore; or
- (c) collecting or receiving premiums on policies in Singapore,

but does not include such businesses or activities, such class of businesses or activities, or such businesses or activities carried on by such persons or class of persons, as the Authority may prescribe;

“insurance intermediary” means a person who, as an agent for one or more insurers or as an agent for insureds or intending insureds, arranges contracts of insurance in Singapore, and includes an insurance agent or an insurance broker;

“insured” includes reinsured and “insurer” includes reinsurer;

“licensed financial adviser” means a holder of a financial adviser’s licence under the Financial Advisers Act 2001;

“licensed insurer” means an insurer which is for the time being licensed under section 11;

“life reinsurance broker” means a person who is for the time being registered under section 76 in respect of reinsurance of liabilities under insurance policies relating to life business;

“limited liability partnership” has the meaning given by section 2(1) of the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2005;

“marine mutual insurance business” means the business of providing the insurance of liabilities under insurance policies on the basis of mutual insurance (within the meaning of

section 85 of the Marine Insurance Act 1906) on such risk or risks as may be prescribed;

“marine mutual insurer” means an insurer that is a direct insurer licensed to carry on general business and that is permitted under the licence to carry on marine mutual insurance business only;

“partner” and “manager”, in relation to a limited liability partnership, have the respective meanings given to them by section 2(1) of the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2005;

“PPF Agency” means the deposit insurance and policy owners’ protection fund agency constituted under section 56 of the Deposit Insurance and Policy Owners’ Protection Schemes Act 2011;

“PPF Funds” means the Policy Owners’ Protection Life Fund and the Policy Owners’ Protection General Fund established under section 34 of the Deposit Insurance and Policy Owners’ Protection Schemes Act 2011;

“registered insurance broker” means an insurance broker who is for the time being registered under section 76;

“reinsurer” means an insurer whose licence is restricted to the carrying on of reinsurance business;

“related corporation” has the meaning given by section 4(1) of the Companies Act 1967;

“representative”, in relation to a licensed financial adviser or exempt financial adviser, has the meaning given by the Financial Advisers Act 2001;

“statutory balance sheet” and “statutory valuation” mean respectively a balance sheet lodged with the Authority in order to comply with section 94, and a valuation of which the results are shown in a valuation balance sheet lodged with it on an actuarial investigation made in order to comply with section 95(1);

“subsidiary” has the meaning given by section 5 of the Companies Act 1967;

“substantial shareholder” has the meaning given by section 81 of the Companies Act 1967;

“voting share” has the meaning given by section 4(1) of the Companies Act 1967.

[1A

[23/2003; 5/2005; 16/2011; 11/2013]

Classification of insurance business and construction of references to matters connected with insurance

3.—(1) For the purposes of this Act, insurance business is divided into 2 classes —

(a) life business, which means all insurance business concerned with life policies, long-term accident and health policies, or both; and

(b) general business, that is to say, all insurance business which is not life business, including the effecting and carrying out by any person, not being a person licensed, approved, designated or otherwise regulated under the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act 1970, Banking Act 1970, Finance Companies Act 1967 or Securities and Futures Act 2001; of contracts for fidelity bonds, performance bonds, administration bonds, bail bonds or customs bonds or similar contracts of guarantee, being contracts effected by way of business (and not merely incidental to some other business carried on by the person effecting them) in return for the payment of one or more premiums.

[23/2003; 11/2013]

(2) For the purposes of this Act, the reinsurance of liabilities under insurance policies by a licensed insurer or an authorised reinsurer is treated as insurance business of the class and type to which the nature of the risk assumed or liabilities undertaken by that licensed insurer or authorised reinsurer relates.

[11/2013]

(3) Despite subsections (1) and (2), if the Authority is satisfied that any part of an insurer’s business which belongs to a particular class or

type of insurance business ought in the insurer's case to be treated as belonging to another class or type, the Authority may direct that it is to be so treated for the purposes of this Act.

(4) For the purposes of this Act, references to carrying on insurance business include the carrying it on through an agent.

[11/2013]

(5) For the purposes of this Act and subject to subsection (6), "Singapore insurer" means a person who is or has been carrying on insurance business in Singapore.

[11/2013]

(6) A person is not to be treated as carrying on insurance business, or any class of insurance business, in Singapore if, apart from the collection or receipt of premiums in Singapore, the person —

- (a) carries out all activities in relation to the person's reinsurance business outside Singapore; and
- (b) does not have any commercial or physical presence in Singapore for the purpose of carrying on such reinsurance business.

[23/2003; 11/2013]

(7) The operation, otherwise than for profit, of a scheme or arrangement relating to service in particular offices or employments, and having for its object or one of its objects to make provision in respect of persons serving therein against future retirement or partial retirement, or against future termination of service through death or disability, or against similar matters, is not to be treated for the purposes of this Act as carrying on the business of insurance.

(8) For the purposes of this Act, no society registered under the Societies Act 1966 or organisation registered under the Mutual Benefit Organisations Act 1960 is deemed to be an insurer, and no agent for such a society or organisation is as such deemed to be an insurance agent; nor do references in this Act to a policy or contract of insurance apply to any policy or contract whereby an insurance is effected with such a society or organisation.

(9) For the purposes of this Act —

- (a) any reference to the last statutory balance sheet or to the last statutory valuation is to be construed as referring to that last prepared or made and not superseded by the arrival of the date as at which another is to be prepared or made; and
- (b) any reference to there being shown in a statutory balance sheet or on a statutory valuation a surplus of assets over liabilities of an insurance fund is to be construed accordingly by reference to the form of balance sheet or valuation balance sheet as the Authority may prescribe or specify in directions, and to the rules to be followed under this Act and any such directions in preparing it.

[11/2013]

(10) The definitions set out in the First Schedule have effect for the construction of references in this Act to policies of insurance, policy owners and policy moneys.

[2

[23/2003]

PART 2

CONDUCT OF INSURANCE BUSINESS

Division 1 — General restriction on insurers

[11/2013]

No person to carry on insurance business unless licensed or authorised by Authority

4.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, a person must not carry on any class of insurance business in Singapore as an insurer unless the person is licensed by the Authority under this Act in respect of that class of business.

[23/2003; 11/2013]

(2) Except for a licensed insurer or a foreign insurer carrying on insurance business in Singapore under a foreign insurer scheme, a person carrying on reinsurance business outside Singapore must not carry on the business of providing the reinsurance of liabilities under

insurance policies, as a principal and as an insurer, to persons in Singapore unless —

- (a) the person is authorised by the Authority under section 42 to do so; or
- (b) the person is providing the reinsurance of liabilities under insurance policies pursuant to an arrangement which was not solicited by the person but was initiated by —
 - (i) a licensed insurer;
 - (ii) a registered insurance broker; or
 - (iii) a person exempt from registration as an insurance broker under section 92(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) or (f) who has notified the Authority, in such manner as may be prescribed under section 154(1), of its commencement of insurance broking business.

[11/2013]

(3) Any person licensed by the Authority under this Act to carry on insurance business as an insurer in respect of life business may carry on general business relating to short-term accident and health policies while being so licensed, and —

- (a) the person need not be licensed as an insurer in respect of general business in order to carry on general business relating to short-term accident and health policies; and
- (b) the general insurance business relating to short-term accident and health policies carried on by the person is treated as part of the person's life business.

[11/2013]

(4) An insurer licensed to carry on both life business and general business may treat its short-term accident and health policies as part of its life business or its general business.

[11/2013]

(5) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) or (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction —

- (a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$125,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence,

to a further fine not exceeding \$12,500 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction; or

- (b) in any other case, to a fine not exceeding \$250,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$25,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[3

[11/2013]

Holding out as licensed insurer or authorised reinsurer

5.—(1) Where any person holds himself, herself or itself out, or purports to hold himself, herself or itself out, to be a licensed insurer or an authorised reinsurer in respect of life business or general business, or both, when that person is not licensed or authorised under this Act in respect of that business —

- (a) that person shall be guilty of an offence; and
- (b) where that person is a corporation, limited liability partnership or firm, every director, manager or officer of the corporation and every partner or officer of the firm and every partner or manager of the limited liability partnership (as the case may be) shall, unless the person proves that the offence was committed without the person's knowledge or consent, be guilty of an offence.

[11/2013]

(2) Any person who is guilty of an offence under subsection (1) shall be liable on conviction —

- (a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$125,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$12,500 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction; or
- (b) in any other case, to a fine not exceeding \$250,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not

exceeding \$25,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[4
[11/2013]

Use of word “insurance”

6.—(1) Subject to subsection (3) and except with the written consent of the Authority, a person, other than a licensed insurer, an authorised reinsurer or a foreign insurer carrying on insurance business in Singapore under a foreign insurer scheme, must not —

- (a) use the word “insurance” or any of its derivatives in any language, or any other word indicating that that person carries on insurance business in the name, description or title under which it carries on business in Singapore; or
- (b) make any representation to such effect in any bill head, letter paper, notice, advertisement or in any other manner.

[23/2003; 11/2013]

(2) Subject to subsections (4) and (5) and except with the written consent of the Authority, a person must not —

- (a) use the word “insurance” or any of its derivatives in any language, or any other word, that indicates that the person carries on business as an insurance intermediary in the name, description or title under which it carries on business in Singapore; or
- (b) make any representation to such effect in any bill head, letter paper, notice, advertisement or in any other manner.

[23/2003; 11/2013]

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply to any registered person as defined in section 9(9).

[11/2013]

(4) Subsection (2) does not apply to —

- (a) a registered insurance broker;
- (b) a person exempt from registration as an insurance broker under section 92(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) or (f) who has notified the Authority, in such manner as may be

prescribed under section 154(1), of the person's commencement of insurance broking business;

- (c) a licensed financial adviser or an exempt financial adviser, which provides any financial advisory service in respect of life policies;
- (d) an insurance agent operating under a written agreement pursuant to section 64;
- (e) an insurance agent to whom section 64 does not apply;
- (f) an agent of a foreign insurer carrying on insurance business in Singapore under a foreign insurer scheme; or
- (g) such other person as may be prescribed.

[23/2003; 11/2013]

(5) Any person allowed under subsection (2) to use any word referred to in that subsection in the name, description or title under which the person carries on business in Singapore must, when using that word in that name, description or title, indicate that the person carries on business as an insurance intermediary.

[11/2013]

(6) Nothing in this section prohibits an association of insurers from using the word "insurance" or any of its derivatives in any language as part of its name or description of its activities.

(7) Any person who contravenes subsection (1), (2) or (5) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction —

- (a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$12,500 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$1,250 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction; or
- (b) in any other case, to a fine not exceeding \$25,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$2,500 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[5

[11/2013]

Restrictions on co-branding

7.—(1) Except with the prior written consent of the Authority, a licensed insurer, authorised reinsurer or foreign insurer carrying on insurance business in Singapore under a foreign insurer scheme must not use, together with its name, logo or trade mark in the course of the business it carries on in Singapore, the name, logo or trade mark of any person who —

- (a) carries on the business of assuming risk or undertaking liability under policies, whether in Singapore or elsewhere; but
- (b) is not a licensed insurer, an authorised reinsurer or a foreign insurer carrying on insurance business in Singapore under a foreign insurer scheme.

[11/2013]

(2) Any insurer which contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$100,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$10,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[5A

[11/2013]

Prohibition relating to solicitation of insurance business

8.—(1) Subject to subsection (5), a person must not solicit any insurance business for any insurer other than —

- (a) a licensed insurer;
- (b) an authorised reinsurer;
- (c) a foreign insurer carrying on insurance business in Singapore under a foreign insurer scheme; or
- (d) any other insurer entitled to carry on insurance business in Singapore.

[11/2013]

(2) Subject to subsection (5), a person who solicits any insurance business for a licensed insurer or an insurer referred to in subsection (1)(d) —

- (a) may only solicit in respect of the insurance business in Singapore of that insurer; and
- (b) must not solicit in respect of the insurance business of —
- (i) any branch located outside Singapore of that insurer;
or
 - (ii) where that insurer is incorporated, formed or established outside Singapore, its head office.
- [11/2013]*
- (3) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) or (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction —
- (a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$125,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$12,500 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction; or
- (b) in any other case, to a fine not exceeding \$250,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$25,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.
- [11/2013]*
- (4) A person whose business it is to publish or to arrange for the publication of advertisements shall not be guilty of an offence under subsection (3) if the person proves that —
- (a) the person received the advertisement for publication in the ordinary course of the person's business;
- (b) the matters contained in the advertisement were not, wholly or in part, devised or selected by the person or by any person under the person's direction or control; and
- (c) the person did not know and had no reason for believing that the publication of the advertisement would constitute an offence.
- [11/2013]*

(5) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to such persons or class of persons as the Authority may prescribe, subject to such terms or conditions as the Authority may prescribe.

[11/2013]

(6) In this section, unless the context otherwise requires —

“advertisement” means the dissemination or conveyance of information, or invitation or solicitation by any means or in any form, including by means of —

- (a) publication in a newspaper, magazine, journal or other periodical;
- (b) display of posters or notices;
- (c) circulars, handbills, brochures, pamphlets, books or other documents;
- (d) letters addressed to individuals, bodies corporate or bodies unincorporate;
- (e) photographs or cinematograph films; or
- (f) sound broadcasting, television, the Internet or other media,

but does not include an advertisement issued outside Singapore that is made available —

- (g) in a newspaper, magazine, journal or other periodical published and circulating principally outside Singapore;
- (h) in a sound or television broadcast transmitted principally for reception outside Singapore; or
- (i) by any other means of broadcasting or communication principally for circulation or reception outside Singapore;

“solicit”, in relation to insurance business —

- (a) means, whether in Singapore or elsewhere, offering to, inviting, or issuing any advertisement containing any offer or invitation to, the public or any section of

the public in Singapore to enter into a contract of insurance; and

- (b) the reference to an advertisement in paragraph (a) includes an advertisement containing information which is, or might reasonably be presumed to be, intended to lead, directly or indirectly, to the entering into of a contract of insurance.

[11/2013]

(7) For the purposes of this section, in determining whether an offer, invitation or advertisement is made or issued to the public or any section of the public in Singapore, regard must be had to such considerations as the Authority may prescribe.

[6

[11/2013]

Registration of representative office

9.—(1) A person must not establish or operate a representative office unless the representative office is registered with the Authority.

[11/2013]

(2) Any person who desires to establish and operate a representative office must —

- (a) apply in writing to the Authority for registration under this section; and
- (b) provide any information or document that the Authority may require.

[11/2013]

(3) The Authority must refuse to register a representative office unless —

- (a) the applicant is a company, or a company incorporated outside Singapore; and
- (b) the applicant satisfies such criteria as may be determined by the Authority.

[11/2013]

(4) The Authority may register a representative office subject to any conditions that it considers necessary, and the registered person must

comply with the conditions of registration imposed by the Authority under this section.

[11/2013]

(5) The Authority may at any time add to, vary or revoke any condition of registration, or impose a condition of registration.

[11/2013]

(6) Every registered person must provide any information or document that the Authority may require from time to time.

[11/2013]

(7) The Authority may cancel the registration of a representative office if the registered person contravenes —

- (a) any condition of registration imposed by the Authority; or
- (b) any provision of this Act.

[11/2013]

(8) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) or (6), fails to comply with any condition of registration imposed by the Authority under subsection (4) or (5), or operates a representative office which has had its registration cancelled by the Authority under subsection (7), shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction —

- (a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$5,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction; or
- (b) in any other case, to a fine not exceeding \$100,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$10,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[11/2013]

(9) In this section, unless the context otherwise requires —

“registered person” means a person whose representative office is registered with the Authority under this section;

“representative office” means an office in Singapore established —

- (a) by a person who —
 - (i) intends to carry on insurance business in Singapore; and
 - (ii) is not an authorised reinsurer, and does not carry on any insurance business or any other business in Singapore; and
- (b) to carry out liaison work, market research or feasibility studies for the use of that person.

[6A
[11/2013]

Examination of persons suspected of carrying on insurance business

10.—(1) Whenever the Authority has reason to believe that a person has contravened any of the provisions of this Act, it may call for or inspect the books, accounts and records of that person in order to ascertain whether or not that person has contravened or is contravening any of the provisions of this Act.

(2) Any person who wilfully refuses to submit such books, accounts and records or to allow the inspection thereof shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction —

- (a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$5,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction; or
- (b) in any other case, to a fine not exceeding \$100,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$10,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[7
[11/2013]

Division 2 — Licensed insurers

[11/2013]

Licensing of insurers

11.—(1) A person who desires to carry on insurance business in Singapore as an insurer must —

- (a) apply in writing to the Authority for a licence under this section; and
- (b) provide such information as the Authority may require.

[11/2013]

(2) Upon receiving an application under subsection (1), the Authority must consider the application and may grant a licence to the applicant with or without conditions or refuse to grant a licence.

[11/2013]

(3) The Authority must not grant a licence to any person unless —

- (a) the applicant is a company, a company incorporated outside Singapore which has an established place of business in Singapore, or a co-operative society; and
- (b) the applicant satisfies such financial requirements as may be prescribed.

[11/2013]

(4) For the purposes of this section, the Authority may prescribe financial requirements of different forms or amounts for different classes of insurance business and for different types of insurers.

[11/2013]

(5) The Authority may license an insurer as a direct insurer, reinsurer or captive insurer.

[11/2013]

(6) The Authority must cause notice of the grant of any licence or change of name of a licensed insurer to be published in the *Gazette*.

[11/2013]

(7) Any applicant which is aggrieved by the refusal of the Authority to grant it a licence under this section may, within 30 days after being informed of the decision of the Authority, appeal to the Minister in writing in accordance with Part 3B.

[11/2013]

(8) The Authority may at any time add to, vary or revoke any of the existing conditions of the licence of an insurer or impose any condition thereto.

[11/2013]

(9) A licensed insurer must, at all times during the currency of its licence, satisfy such financial requirements as may be prescribed under subsection (3)(b).

[11/2013]

(10) Any licensed insurer which fails to comply with any condition imposed by the Authority under subsection (2) or (8) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$100,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$10,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[11/2013]

(11) Any licensed insurer which contravenes subsection (9) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$250,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$25,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[8

[11/2013]

Annual fees of licensed insurers

12.—(1) Every licensed insurer must pay to the Authority such annual fees as may be prescribed.

[23/2003; 11/2013]

(2) The Authority may prescribe different annual fees for different classes of insurance business or for different types of licensed insurers.

[23/2003; 11/2013]

(3) The Authority may, where it considers appropriate in a particular case, waive, refund or remit the whole or any part of any annual fee paid or payable under subsection (1).

[11

[11/2013]

Cancellation of licence

13.—(1) The Authority may by order cancel the licence of any insurer, either wholly or in respect of a class of business, at the request of the insurer or on any of the grounds set out in subsection (3).

[11/2013]

(2) The Authority may impose any conditions that it thinks fit before cancelling the licence of an insurer at the request of the insurer under subsection (1), and the Authority may refuse to cancel the licence if the insurer does not comply with the conditions.

[11/2013]

- (3) The grounds referred to in subsection (1) are as follows:
- (a) the insurer has not commenced business within 12 months after being licensed;
 - (b) the insurer has ceased to carry on insurance business whether wholly or in respect of any class of business;
 - (c) it appears to the Authority that the insurer has failed to satisfy an obligation to which the insurer is subject by virtue of this Act;
 - (d) there exists a ground on which the Authority would have been prohibited under section 11(3) from licensing the insurer;
 - (e) the insurer proposes to make or has made any composition or arrangement with its creditors, has gone into liquidation or has been wound up or otherwise dissolved;
 - (f) a receiver, a receiver and manager, or any other person having the powers and duties of a receiver, or a receiver and manager, has been appointed, whether in Singapore or elsewhere, in relation to, or in respect of any property of, the insurer or any of the shareholders of the insurer having control of the insurer;
 - (g) there is a change of a person having control of the insurer, and —

- (i) the new person having control of the insurer is not a fit and proper person; or
 - (ii) the Authority is not satisfied as to the financial standing of the insurer after the change;
- (h) the insurer is carrying on its business in a manner likely to be detrimental to the interests of its policy owners;
- (i) the insurer is unable to meet its obligations;
- (j) the insurer has failed to effect satisfactory reinsurance arrangements;
- (k) the insurer has contravened or is contravening —
 - (i) any condition of its licence;
 - (ii) any direction given by the Authority under this Act; or
 - (iii) any provision of this Act;
- (l) any of the officers of the insurer holding a managerial or executive position has been convicted of any offence under this Act committed before, on or after 18 April 2013;
- (m) the insurer has provided false, misleading or inaccurate information, or has concealed or failed to disclose material facts, in its application for a licence;
- (n) the insurer, if incorporated outside Singapore, has had its licence or authority to operate withdrawn by the supervisory authority which is responsible, under the laws of the foreign country where the insurer is incorporated, for supervising the insurer;
- (o) the insurer has contravened or is contravening any provision of the Deposit Insurance and Policy Owners' Protection Schemes Act 2011 or any Rules issued by the deposit insurance and policy owners' protection fund agency under that Act;
- (p) it is in the public interest to cancel the licence.

[11/2013]

(4) Before cancelling the licence of an insurer under subsection (1) other than at the request of the insurer, the Authority must —

- (a) give the insurer written notice of the Authority's intention to do so; and
- (b) in the notice referred to in paragraph (a), call upon the insurer to show cause, within such time as may be specified in the notice, as to why the licence should not be cancelled.

[11/2013]

(5) If the insurer referred to in subsection (4) —

- (a) fails to show cause within the time specified under subsection (4)(b) or within such extended period of time as the Authority may allow; or
- (b) fails to show sufficient cause,

the Authority must give written notice to the insurer of the date on which the cancellation of the licence is to take effect.

[11/2013]

(6) An order to cancel the licence of any insurer made under subsection (1) other than at the request of the insurer does not take effect until the expiration of a period of 30 days after the Authority has informed the insurer of the cancellation under subsection (5).

[11/2013]

(7) Any insurer which is aggrieved by a decision of the Authority under subsection (1) to cancel the insurer's licence other than at the insurer's request may, within 30 days after the Authority has informed the insurer of the cancellation under subsection (5), appeal to the Minister in writing in accordance with Part 3B.

[11/2013]

(8) If, within the period referred to in subsection (7), the insurer concerned gives due notice of appeal to the Minister, the order by the Authority to cancel the licence of the insurer does not take effect unless the order is confirmed by the Minister or the appeal is for any reason dismissed by the Minister.

[11/2013]

(9) Despite the cancellation of the licence of an insurer under subsection (1), so long as the insurer remains under any liability in respect of insurance policies belonging to the class of insurance

business to which the licence relates, the insurer must take any action that it considers necessary or as required by the Authority to ensure that —

- (a) reasonable provision has been or will be made for that liability; and
- (b) adequate arrangements exist or will exist for payment of premiums and claims on those policies.

[11/2013]

(10) For the purposes of this section —

- (a) a person is regarded as having control of an insurer if the person alone or together with any associate or associates —
 - (i) holds 20% or more of the total number of issued shares in the insurer; or
 - (ii) is in a position to control 20% or more of the voting power in the insurer;
- (b) a reference to voting power in an insurer is a reference to the total number of votes that might be cast in a general meeting of the insurer;
- (c) a person, *A*, is an associate of another person, *B*, if —
 - (i) *A* is the spouse, or a parent, remoter lineal ancestor or step-parent, a son, daughter, remoter issue, stepson or stepdaughter, or a brother or sister of *B*;
 - (ii) *A* is a body corporate that is, or a majority of the directors of which are, accustomed or under an obligation whether formal or informal to act in accordance with the directions, instructions or wishes of *B*;
 - (iii) *A* is a person who is accustomed or under an obligation, whether formal or informal, to act in accordance with the directions, instructions or wishes of *B*;
 - (iv) *A* is a subsidiary of *B*;

- (v) *A* is a body corporate in which *B*, alone or together with other associates of *B* as described in sub-paragraphs (ii), (iii) and (iv), is in a position to control at least 20% of the voting power in *A*; or
 - (vi) *A* is a person with whom *B* has an agreement or arrangement, whether oral or in writing and whether express or implied, to act together with respect to the acquisition, holding or disposal of shares or other interests in, or with respect to the exercise of their voting power in relation to, the insurer; and
- (d) a person holds a share if —
- (i) the person is deemed to have an interest in that share under section 7(6) of the Companies Act 1967; or
 - (ii) the person otherwise has a legal or an equitable interest in that share, except for such interest as is to be disregarded under section 7(7), (8) and (9) of the Companies Act 1967.

[12

[11/2013; 35/2014]

Effects of cancellation of licence

14.—(1) Where an order of cancellation of the licence of an insurer under section 13 becomes effective —

- (a) the Authority must publish a notice of the cancellation in the *Gazette*; and
- (b) the insurer must, as from the date of cancellation, cease to carry on insurance business in Singapore wholly or of the class in respect of which its licence has been cancelled, as the case may be.

[11/2013]

(2) Subsection (1)(b) does not prejudice —

- (a) the enforcement by any policy owner or person of any right or claim against the insurer, or by the insurer of any right or claim against any policy owner or person; and

- (b) the collection or receipt of premiums on insurance policies effected before the date of cancellation of the licence and belonging to the class of insurance business in respect of which the licence has been cancelled,

and section 4 does not apply to the insurer in respect of the collection or receipt of the premiums referred to in paragraph (b).

[11/2013]

(3) Despite the cancellation of the licence of an insurer, sections 94 and 95, unless the Authority otherwise directs, continue to apply in relation to the insurer in respect of matters that occurred before the cancellation as if the licence had not been cancelled.

[13

[11/2013]

Register of policies

15.—(1) Every licensed insurer must establish and keep —

- (a) a register of Singapore policies where it carries on business relating to Singapore policies; and
- (b) a register of offshore policies where it carries on business relating to offshore policies.

[11/2013]

(2) Subject to this section, there must be entered in the register of Singapore policies all Singapore policies of the insurer and in the register of offshore policies all offshore policies of the insurer, and a policy entered in any register must not be removed from it so long as the insurer is under any liability in respect of that policy.

(3) Subject to this section, there may be entered in the register of Singapore policies such other policies as the insurer, with the consent (express or implied) of the policy owners, may determine, and this Act applies in relation to any policy so entered as if it were a Singapore policy.

(4) Subject to subsection (5), an insurer carrying on life business outside Singapore (and not doing so only by the collection or receipt of premiums) may, at the request of the policy owner of a policy belonging to the insurer's life business —

(a) refrain from entering the policy in the register of Singapore policies, even though it is a Singapore policy; or

(b) remove the policy from the register of Singapore policies, and this Act then applies in relation to the policy as if it were not a Singapore policy.

(5) Regulations may provide that subsection (3) or (4) applies only in such cases as may be prescribed or has effect subject to any prescribed exceptions or restrictions.

(6) A Singapore insurer must, at the request of any person having an interest in any policy of the insurer, inform the person whether or not the policy is entered in any register of policies established by the insurer under this Act.

(7) Where a Singapore insurer has established under this Act any register of policies, the register ceases to exist as a statutory register under this Act of policies belonging to either class of insurance business, if the insurer ceases to be licensed under this Act in respect of that class of business; and any reference in this Act to policies registered under this Act is to be construed accordingly.

[11/2013]

(8) Subject to subsection (7), any register of policies established by a Singapore insurer must, even if the insurer at any time ceases to carry on in Singapore either class of insurance business, continue to be maintained by the insurer for policies belonging to that class so long as the insurer is under any liability in respect of those policies registered or required to be registered at that time.

(9) No policies referred to in subsection (8) belonging to either class of insurance business may be entered in the register under subsection (3) when the insurer is not carrying on that class of business in Singapore, or is doing so only by the collection or receipt of premiums.

(10) A register of policies established and kept by an insurer under this section before 1 January 1987 is deemed to be a register of Singapore policies under subsection (1).

[16

Establishment of insurance funds and allocation of surplus

16.—(1) Every licensed insurer must establish and maintain a separate insurance fund —

- (a) for each class of insurance business carried on by the insurer that relates to Singapore policies; and
- (b) for each class of insurance business carried on by the insurer that relates to offshore policies.

[11/2013]

(2) Every direct insurer licensed to carry on life business must establish and maintain, in addition to the insurance funds under subsection (1) and subject to such conditions or restrictions as the Authority may impose, separate insurance funds —

- (a) for its investment-linked policies; and
- (b) for its non-investment-linked policies.

[23/2003; 11/2013]

(3) If, in the case of a direct insurer licensed to carry on life business, no part of the surplus of assets over liabilities from its non-participating policies is allocated by the insurer by way of bonus to its participating policies, the insurer must, in addition to the funds maintained under subsections (1) and (2) and subject to such conditions or restrictions as the Authority may impose, establish and maintain, in respect of its non-investment-linked policies, separate insurance funds —

- (a) for its participating policies; and
- (b) for its non-participating policies.

[23/2003 ; 11/2013]

(4) The Authority may require any licensed insurer to establish and maintain, in addition to the insurance funds under subsections (1), (2) and (3), such other insurance fund as the Authority may determine for different types of policies in respect of each class of insurance business.

[23/2003; 11/2013]

(5) There must be paid into an insurance fund all receipts of the insurer properly attributable to the business to which the fund relates (including the income of the fund), and the assets comprised in the

fund must be applicable only to meet such part of the insurer's liabilities and expenses as is properly so attributable.

[16/2011]

(6) For the purposes of subsection (5), the Authority may prescribe or specify in directions what constitutes receipts, income, liabilities or expenses of the insurer which are properly attributable to the business to which an insurance fund relates and the manner in which each item is to be determined or valued.

[23/2003]

(7) In the case of an insurance fund maintained by a direct insurer licensed to carry on life business which comprises wholly or partly of participating policies —

- (a) there must be a surplus account, established and maintained in such manner as the Authority may prescribe or specify in directions, as part of the insurance fund;
- (b) no part of the fund may be allocated by way of bonus to the participating policies except —
 - (i) with the approval of the directors of the insurer, upon considering a written recommendation from the actuary appointed under section 35; and
 - (ii) where the making of such allocation does not contravene any condition or restriction that may be prescribed or specified in directions for the purposes of this section;
- (c) no part of the fund may be allocated to the surplus account except —
 - (i) with the approval of the directors of the insurer, upon considering a written recommendation from the actuary appointed under section 35;
 - (ii) where the making of such allocation does not contravene the fund solvency requirement under section 17;
 - (iii) where the making of such allocation does not contravene any condition or restriction that may be

prescribed or specified in directions for the purposes of this section; and

- (iv) where the amount does not exceed $\frac{1}{9}$ th of the amount allocated pursuant to paragraph (b) for a particular accounting period.

[23/2003; 11/2013]

(8) Despite subsection (7)(c), an insurer may make additional allocations to the surplus account of an insurance fund which comprises wholly or partly of participating policies of an amount and in a manner as prescribed or specified in directions by the Authority.

[23/2003]

(9) Where the amount allocated to the surplus account in a particular accounting period pursuant to subsection (7)(c) is less than $\frac{1}{9}$ th of the amount allocated pursuant to subsection (7)(b) for that accounting period, the insurer must not allocate the difference between the amount actually allocated and the $\frac{1}{9}$ th amount allowed to the surplus account in any subsequent accounting period.

[23/2003]

(10) An insurer may, where there is a surplus of assets over liabilities of an insurance fund, at any time withdraw from the fund an amount not exceeding the surplus over any fund solvency requirement prescribed for that fund under section 17 if and only if—

- (a) there is no provision in any instrument or contract binding the insurer disallowing such a withdrawal; and
- (b) the insurer ascertains from the latest statement of accounts lodged with the Authority in accordance with section 94 or such other subsequent audited statement of accounts provided to the Authority that there is in fact such a surplus at the time of the withdrawal.

[23/2003]

(11) On the making of any withdrawal in accordance with subsection (10), the surplus of the fund is, for the purposes of this section, treated as reduced by the amount withdrawn.

[23/2003]

(12) Any amount withdrawn from an insurance fund under subsection (10) and, in a winding up, any part of an insurance fund

remaining after meeting the liabilities and expenses to which the fund is applicable may be dealt with as if it had not formed part of the fund except that, in the case of a winding up where any other insurance fund of the insurer under this Act is in deficit, the surplus remaining after the winding up must first be applied to make good the deficit in that fund.

[23/2003]

(13) Any insurance fund established by an insurer for any class of insurance business must, even if the insurer at any time ceases to carry on that class of business in Singapore, continue to be maintained by the insurer so long as the insurer is required by this Act to maintain a register of policies for policies belonging to that class.

(14) The assets of any insurance fund established by an insurer under this Act must be kept separate from all other assets of the insurer.

[17

Fund solvency requirements and capital adequacy requirements

17.—(1) Every licensed insurer must satisfy —

- (a) such fund solvency requirements in respect of each insurance fund established by the insurer under this Act; and
- (b) such capital adequacy requirements,

as may be prescribed or specified in directions for the purposes of this section.

[23/2003; 11/2013]

(2) The Authority may prescribe or specify in directions —

- (a) different fund solvency requirements or capital adequacy requirements under subsection (1) for different classes of insurance business and for different types of insurers; and
- (b) in respect of any type of insurers, any exception from the requirements of subsection (1).

[23/2003; 11/2013]

(3) Without limiting section 154, regulations made under this Act, or directions made under subsection (1) or (2), may —

- (a) provide for the determination of the value of assets and the amount of liabilities;
- (b) provide that, for any specified purpose, assets or liabilities of any specified class or description are to be left out of account or are to be taken into account only to a specified extent; and
- (c) make different provision in relation to different cases or circumstances.

[11/2013]

(4) The Authority may by written notice, if it considers it appropriate in the particular circumstances of a licensed insurer having regard to the risks arising from the activities of the insurer and any other factors that the Authority considers relevant, direct that the insurer satisfy fund solvency requirements or capital adequacy requirements other than those that the insurer is required to maintain under this section.

[23/2003; 11/2013]

(5) Without limiting section 102, the failure of a licensed insurer to comply with subsection (1) or any direction of the Authority under subsection (4) is sufficient cause for the Authority to be satisfied that the affairs of the insurer are being conducted in a manner likely to be detrimental to the public interest or the interests of the policy owners and to issue such directions under section 102(1) as the Authority may consider necessary.

[23/2003; 11/2013]

(6) Any licensed insurer which contravenes subsection (1) or fails to comply with a direction of the Authority under subsection (4) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$250,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$25,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[18

[11/2013]

Form, investment and situation of assets

18. The Authority may prescribe or specify in directions, either generally or in such circumstances and to such extent as may be prescribed or specified —

- (a) the manner in which the assets of any insurance fund of a licensed insurer are to be invested and the places in which such assets are to be maintained; and
- (b) the nature of the assets that is appropriate in relation to the currency in which the liabilities of the insurer are or may be required to be met.

[19
[11/2013]

Requirements as to documents evidencing title to assets of insurance funds

19.—(1) Where an insurer has established an insurance fund under this Act, the insurer must secure that any document evidencing the insurer's title to assets of the fund, so long as the document is held by or on behalf of the insurer, is kept in Singapore or, if not so kept, is kept in the custody of a person in accordance with such directions as may be issued by the Authority.

(2) An insurer who has established an insurance fund under this Act must from time to time notify the Authority in writing —

- (a) the person having the custody of any such document on behalf of the insurer, and the fact of any person ceasing to do so; and
- (b) the reason why any such document is not held by or on behalf of the insurer, and the identity of the document in question.

(3) Any such document which is, for the time being, held by or on behalf of the insurer must, on the Authority giving at least 14 days' notice in writing to the insurer or to the person having the custody of the document, be produced for inspection to the Authority or a person nominated by it by the person to whom the notice is given.

(4) Any person who contravenes this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$12,500 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$1,250 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[20
[11/2013]

Maintenance of assets by licensed insurers

20.—(1) The Authority may, from time to time, by written notice to any licensed insurer, or any class of licensed insurers, direct the insurer or class of insurers (as the case may be) each to maintain and hold such minimum amount or amounts of assets in Singapore as may be specified in the notice for the purpose of meeting its liabilities.

[11/2013]

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the Authority may, in a notice issued under that subsection, specify —

- (a) the types of liabilities in respect of which assets are to be maintained and held in Singapore;
- (b) the types of assets that are to be treated as assets maintained and held in Singapore, and the minimum amount or amounts in respect of each asset for the purpose of any requirement of the Authority under that subsection; and
- (c) the method for the valuation of assets maintained and held in Singapore, including any deduction to be made in respect of the assets.

[11/2013]

(3) Where the Authority issues a notice under subsection (1) to a class of licensed insurers, the Authority may direct different insurers within the class of insurers to maintain and hold different minimum amounts of assets in Singapore, having regard to the financial soundness of each insurer, the risk profile of each insurer and such other factors as the Authority may consider relevant.

[11/2013]

(4) Any licensed insurer which fails to comply with any direction of the Authority under subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and

shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$250,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$25,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[21

[11/2013]

Custody of assets of licensed insurers

21.—(1) The Authority may, in the case of a licensed insurer on which a requirement has been imposed under section 20, impose an additional requirement that the whole or a specified proportion of the assets to which the requirement under that section applies must be held by a person approved by the Authority for the purposes of the requirement under this section as trustee for the insurer.

[23/2003; 11/2013]

(2) Assets of a licensed insurer held by a person as trustee for the insurer are taken to be held by the person in compliance with a requirement imposed under this section if, and only if —

- (a) they are assets which the insurer has given the person notice are to be held by the person in compliance with such a requirement; or
- (b) they are assets into which assets which the insurer has given the person such written notice have, by any transaction or series of transactions, been transposed by the person on the instructions of the insurer.

[23/2003; 11/2013]

(3) No assets held by a person as trustee for a licensed insurer in compliance with a requirement imposed under this section may, so long as the requirement is in force, be released except with the written consent of the Authority.

[23/2003; 11/2013]

(4) If a mortgage or charge is created by a licensed insurer at a time when there is in force a requirement imposed on the insurer by virtue of this section, being a mortgage or charge conferring a security on any assets which are held by a person as trustee for the insurer in compliance with the requirement, the mortgage or charge, to the

extent that it confers such a security, is void against the liquidator and any creditor of the insurer.

[22

[23/2003; 11/2013]

Regulation of premiums under life policies and long-term accident and health policies

22.—(1) A direct insurer licensed to carry on life business must not issue a life policy or a long-term accident and health policy of any description, being a Singapore policy or an offshore policy, if the premium chargeable under the policy is not in accordance with rates fixed with the approval of the actuary appointed under section 35 or, where no rates have been so fixed for policies of that description issued by the insurer, is not a premium approved for the policy by the actuary.

[23/2003; 11/2013]

(2) The Authority may, by written notice, require a direct insurer licensed to carry on life business to obtain and provide it within the time specified in the notice with —

- (a) a report by the actuary appointed under section 35 as to the suitability of the rates of premium for the time being chargeable by the insurer for any description of life policy or long-term accident and health policy; and
- (b) if the actuary considers that the rates of premium are not suitable or not in accordance with sound insurance principles, a report as to the rates of premium which the actuary approves for that description of policy.

[23/2003; 11/2013]

(3) For the purpose of subsection (1), regard must be had to any report referred to in subsection (2) to the exclusion of any previous approval or report.

[23/2003]

(4) For each occasion on which an insurer issues a policy in contravention of this section, the insurer shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$25,000.

[24

[23/2003; 11/2013]

Control of form of proposals, policies and brochures

23.—(1) The Authority may, by written notice, require a Singapore insurer to submit to it —

- (a) the forms of proposal and policy for the time being in use by the insurer in Singapore; and
- (b) any brochure which is for the time being in use by the insurer for describing the terms or conditions of, or the benefits to be or likely to be derived from, policies.

(2) Where the whole or part of any such form or brochure required under subsection (1) is not in English, there must be submitted with it a translation in English.

(3) Unless it is otherwise provided, a requirement under this section applies to all such forms and brochures coming into use after the making of the requirement and before the Authority notifies the insurer that the requirement is withdrawn.

(4) If it appears to the Authority, after affording the insurer an opportunity to make representations orally or in writing, that any such form or brochure —

- (a) contravenes any of the provisions of this Act; or
- (b) is in any respect likely to mislead,

the Authority may, by written notice, direct the insurer to discontinue the use of the form or brochure in Singapore either immediately or from a date specified in the notice.

(5) A Singapore insurer must not use, in the course of carrying on insurance business in Singapore, a form of proposal which does not have prominently displayed therein a warning that if a proposer does not fully and faithfully give the facts as the proposer knows them or ought to know them, the proposer may receive nothing from the policy.

(6) For each occasion on which any insurer uses a copy of a form or brochure in contravention of subsection (4) or (5), the insurer shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$25,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a

further fine not exceeding \$2,500 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[11/2013]

(7) In this section, “brochure” includes any leaflet, circular or similar advertising matter, whether printed or not.

[25

Regulation of payment of remuneration

24.—(1) Any licensed insurer must not pay to any licensed financial adviser or exempt financial adviser, or a representative or a supervisor of any licensed financial adviser or exempt financial adviser, any remuneration in relation to —

(a) the provision of any financial advisory service in connection with any life policy; or

(b) the sale of any life policy following the provision of any financial advisory service,

except in accordance with regulations made under section 154 or a written notice issued by the Authority.

[19/2015]

(2) The regulations or written notice referred to in subsection (1) may prescribe or specify the following:

(a) the type and amount of the remuneration which may be payable in any particular period;

(b) how the payment is to be made.

[19/2015]

(3) Subsection (1) applies only to payment of remuneration which accrues —

(a) on or after 1 January 2016; and

(b) under any agreement or arrangement whether made before, on or after 1 January 2016.

[19/2015]

(4) Any licensed insurer required to comply with subsection (1) must do so despite —

- (a) any written law in force on 1 January 2016 or any rule of law to the contrary; or
- (b) any agreement or arrangement entered into before, on or after 1 January 2016.

[19/2015]

(5) Any licensed insurer which complies with subsection (1) is not to be treated as having breached —

- (a) any rule of law or written law referred to in subsection (4)(a); or
- (b) any agreement or arrangement referred to in subsection (4)(b) which was entered into before 1 January 2016,

and no such agreement or arrangement is taken to be brought to an end by frustration solely by reason of any act done in compliance with subsection (1), or any regulation or written notice referred to in that subsection.

[19/2015]

(6) Any licensed insurer which contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$25,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$2,500 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[19/2015]

(7) In this section —

“remuneration” includes —

- (a) any monetary commission, incentive, benefit or reward;
- (b) any non-monetary incentive, benefit or reward; and
- (c) such other consideration as prescribed under section 154 or specified by the Authority by written notice;

“supervisor”, in relation to a financial adviser, has the meaning given by section 2(1) of the Financial Advisers Act 2001.

[26
[19/2015]

Application and interpretation of sections 26 to 32

25.—(1) This section and sections 26 to 32 apply to, and in relation to, all individuals, whether resident in Singapore or not and whether citizens of Singapore or not, and to all bodies corporate or unincorporate, whether incorporated, formed, established or carrying on business in Singapore or not.

[11/2013]

(2) For the purposes of sections 26 to 32 —

- (a) a reference to the control of a percentage of the voting power in an insurer is a reference to the control, whether direct or indirect, of that percentage of the total number of votes that might be cast in a general meeting of the insurer; and
- (b) any reference to “arrangement” includes a reference to any formal or informal scheme, arrangement or understanding, and any trust whether express or implied.

[27
[11/2013]

Control of take-overs of licensed insurers incorporated in Singapore

26.—(1) A person must not, on or after 18 April 2013, obtain effective control of a licensed insurer incorporated in Singapore without the prior written approval of the Authority.

[11/2013]

(2) Subject to section 33A, the Authority may approve an application made by any person under subsection (1) if the Authority is satisfied that —

- (a) the person is a fit and proper person; and
- (b) having regard to the likely influence of the person, the licensed insurer concerned will or will continue to conduct

its business prudently and comply with the provisions of this Act.

[11/2013]

[Act 37 of 2024 wef 18/11/2024]

(3) Any approval under this section may be granted to any person subject to such conditions as the Authority may determine, including but not limited to any condition —

- (a) restricting the person's disposal or further acquisition of shares or voting power in the licensed insurer concerned; or
- (b) restricting the person's exercise of voting power in the insurer.

[11/2013]

(4) The Authority may at any time add to, vary or revoke any condition imposed under subsection (3).

[11/2013]

(5) Any condition imposed under subsection (3) or (4) has effect despite any of the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 or anything contained in the memorandum or articles of association of the licensed insurer concerned.

[11/2013]

(6) Any person who contravenes subsection (1), or fails to comply with any condition imposed under subsection (3) or (4), shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction —

- (a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$125,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$12,500 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction; or
- (b) in any other case, to a fine not exceeding \$250,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$25,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[11/2013]

- (7) For the purposes of this section —
- (a) a person is, subject to paragraph (b), regarded as obtaining effective control of a licensed insurer if —
 - (i) the person, whether alone or together with the person's associates —
 - (A) holds 20% or more of the total number of issued shares in the insurer; or
 - (B) is in a position to control 20% or more of the voting power in the insurer;
 - (ii) the directors of the insurer are accustomed or under an obligation, whether formal or informal, to act in accordance with the directions, instructions or wishes of the person (whether acting alone or together with any other person, and whether with or without holding shares or controlling voting power in the insurer); or
 - (iii) the person (whether acting alone or together with any other person, and whether with or without holding shares or controlling voting power in the insurer) is in a position to determine the policy of the insurer;
 - (b) a person is not regarded as obtaining effective control of a licensed insurer if —
 - (i) the person is a director or any other officer of the insurer whose appointment has been approved by the Authority; or
 - (ii) the directors of the insurer are accustomed to act in accordance with the directions, instructions or wishes of the person by reason only that the directors act on advice given by the person in the person's professional capacity;
 - (c) a person, *A*, is an associate of another person, *B*, if —
 - (i) *A* is the spouse, or a parent, remoter lineal ancestor or step-parent, a son, daughter, remoter issue, stepson or stepdaughter, or a brother or sister of *B*;

- (ii) *A* is a body corporate that is, or a majority of the directors of which are, accustomed or under an obligation whether formal or informal to act in accordance with the directions, instructions or wishes of *B*;
 - (iii) *A* is a person who is accustomed or under an obligation, whether formal or informal, to act in accordance with the directions, instructions or wishes of *B*;
 - (iv) *A* is a subsidiary of *B*;
 - (v) *A* is a body corporate in which *B*, alone or together with other associates of *B* as described in sub-paragraphs (ii), (iii) and (iv), is in a position to control at least 20% of the voting power in *A*; or
 - (vi) *A* is a person with whom *B* has an agreement or arrangement, whether oral or in writing and whether express or implied, to act together with respect to the acquisition, holding or disposal of shares or other interests in, or with respect to the exercise of their voting power in relation to, an insurer; and
- (d) a person holds a share if —
- (i) the person is deemed to have an interest in that share under section 7(6) of the Companies Act 1967; or
 - (ii) the person otherwise has a legal or an equitable interest in that share, except for such interest as is to be disregarded under section 7(7), (8) and (9) of the Companies Act 1967.

[28

[11/2013; 35/2014]

Control of substantial shareholdings of licensed insurers incorporated in Singapore

27.—(1) A person must not, on or after 18 April 2013, become a substantial shareholder of a licensed insurer incorporated in Singapore without the prior written approval of the Authority.

[11/2013]

(2) A person must not, on or after 18 April 2013, enter into any agreement or arrangement, whether oral or in writing and whether express or implied, to act together with any person with respect to the acquisition or holding of, or the exercise of rights in relation to, their interests in voting shares of an aggregate of 5% or more of the total votes attached to all voting shares in a licensed insurer which is incorporated in Singapore, without the prior written approval of the Authority.

[11/2013]

(3) Subject to section 33A, the Authority may approve an application made by any person under subsection (1) or (2) if the Authority is satisfied that —

- (a) the person is a fit and proper person; and
- (b) having regard to the likely influence of the person, the licensed insurer concerned will or will continue to conduct its business prudently and comply with the provisions of this Act.

[11/2013]

[Act 37 of 2024 wef 18/11/2024]

(4) Any approval under this section may be granted to any person subject to such conditions as the Authority may determine, including but not limited to any condition —

- (a) restricting the person's further acquisition of shares or voting power in the licensed insurer concerned; or
- (b) restricting the person's exercise of voting power in the insurer.

[11/2013]

(5) The Authority may add to, vary or revoke any condition imposed under subsection (4).

[11/2013]

(6) Any condition imposed under subsection (4) or (5) has effect despite any of the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 or anything contained in the memorandum or articles of association of the licensed insurer concerned.

[11/2013]

(7) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) or (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction —

- (a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$125,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$12,500 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction; or
- (b) in any other case, to a fine not exceeding \$250,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$25,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[11/2013]

(8) Any person who fails to comply with any condition imposed under subsection (4) or (5) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction —

- (a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$125,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$12,500 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction; or
- (b) in any other case, to a fine not exceeding \$250,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$25,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[11/2013]

(9) For the purposes of this section, a person holds, or has an interest in, a share if —

- (a) the person is deemed to have an interest in that share under section 7 of the Companies Act 1967; or
- (b) the person otherwise has a legal or an equitable interest in that share except for such interest as is to be disregarded under section 7 of the Companies Act 1967.

[29

[11/2013]

Objection to existing control of licensed insurers incorporated in Singapore

28.—(1) The Authority may serve a written notice of objection on any person referred to in section 26 or 27 if the Authority is satisfied that —

- (a) any condition of approval imposed on the person under section 26(3) or (4) or 27(4) or (5) has not been complied with;
- (b) the person has provided any false or misleading information or document in connection with an application under section 26 or 27;
- (c) the Authority would not have granted its approval under section 26 or 27 had it been aware, at that time, of circumstances relevant to the person's application for such approval;
- (d) the person has ceased to be a fit and proper person; or
- (e) having regard to the likely influence of the person, the licensed insurer concerned is no longer likely to conduct its business prudently or to comply with the provisions of this Act.

[11/2013]

(2) Before the service of a written notice of objection, the Authority must, unless the Authority decides that it is not practicable or desirable to do so, cause to be given to the person concerned a written notice of the Authority's intention to serve the written notice of objection, specifying a date by which the person may make written representations with regard to the proposed written notice of objection.

[11/2013]

(3) Upon receipt of any written representations, the Authority must consider them for the purpose of determining whether to issue a written notice of objection.

[11/2013]

(4) The Authority must, in any written notice of objection, specify a reasonable period within which the person to be served the written notice of objection must —

- (a) take such steps as are necessary to ensure that the person ceases to be in effective control as defined in section 26, or ceases to be a substantial shareholder or a party to the agreement or arrangement described in section 27(2), as the case may be; or
- (b) comply with such direction or directions as the Authority may make under section 29.

[11/2013]

(5) Any person served with a written notice of objection under this section must comply with the notice.

[11/2013]

(6) Any person who contravenes subsection (5) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction —

- (a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$125,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$12,500 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction; or
- (b) in any other case, to a fine not exceeding \$250,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$25,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[29A

[11/2013]

Power to make directions

29.—(1) Without affecting section 28, if the Authority is satisfied that any person has contravened section 26, 27 or 28(5) or has failed to comply with any condition imposed under section 26(3) or (4) or 27(4) or (5), or if the Authority has served a written notice of objection under section 28, the Authority may, by written notice —

- (a) direct the transfer or disposal of all or any of the shares in the licensed insurer concerned held by the person or any of the person's associates (called in this section the specified shares) within such time or subject to such conditions as the Authority considers appropriate;
- (b) restrict the transfer or disposal of the specified shares; or
- (c) make such other direction as the Authority considers appropriate.

[11/2013]

(2) Any person to whom a notice is given under subsection (1) must comply with such direction or directions as may be specified in the notice.

[11/2013]

(3) In the case of any direction made under subsection (1)(a) or (b), until a transfer or disposal is effected in accordance with the direction or until the restriction on the transfer or disposal is removed (as the case may be) despite any of the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 or the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018 or anything contained in the memorandum or articles of association of the licensed insurer concerned —

- (a) no voting rights may be exercisable in respect of the specified shares unless the Authority expressly permits such rights to be exercised;
- (b) no shares of the insurer may be issued or offered (whether by way of rights, bonus or otherwise) in respect of the specified shares unless the Authority expressly permits such issue or offer; and
- (c) except in a liquidation of the insurer, no payment may be made by the insurer of any amount (whether by way of dividends or otherwise) in respect of the specified shares unless the Authority expressly authorises such payment.

[11/2013; 40/2018]

(4) Any person who contravenes subsection (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction —

- (a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$125,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$12,500 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction; or
- (b) in any other case, to a fine not exceeding \$250,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$25,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[29B
[11/2013]

Defences

30.—(1) Where a person is charged with an offence in respect of a contravention of section 26 or 27, it is a defence for the person to prove that —

- (a) the person was not aware that the person had contravened section 26 or 27, as the case may be; and
- (b) the person has, within 14 days after becoming aware that the person had contravened section 26 or 27 (as the case may be) notified the Authority of the contravention and, within such time as determined by the Authority, taken such actions in relation to the person's control of the voting power or the person's shareholding in the licensed insurer concerned as the Authority may direct.

[11/2013]

(2) Where a person is charged with an offence in respect of a contravention of section 26, it is also a defence for the person to prove that, even though the person was aware of the contravention —

- (a) the contravention occurred as a result of an increase in the shareholding as described in section 26(7)(d) of, or in the voting power controlled by, any of the person's associates described in section 26(7)(c)(i);
- (b) the person has no agreement or arrangement, whether oral or in writing and whether express or implied, with that

associate with respect to the acquisition, holding or disposal of shares or other interests in, or under which they act together in exercising their voting power in relation to, the licensed insurer concerned; and

- (c) the person has, within 14 days after the date of the contravention, notified the Authority of the contravention and, within such time as may be determined by the Authority, taken such action in relation to the person's control of the voting power or the person's shareholding in the licensed insurer concerned as the Authority may direct.

[11/2013]

(3) Except as provided in subsections (1) and (2), it is not a defence for a person charged with an offence in respect of a contravention of section 26 or 27 to prove that the person did not intend to or did not knowingly contravene section 26 or 27, as the case may be.

[29C

[11/2013]

Appeals

31. Any person who is aggrieved by a decision of the Authority under section 26, 27, 28 or 29 may, within 30 days after being informed of the decision of the Authority, appeal to the Minister in writing in accordance with Part 3B.

[29D

[11/2013]

Power of Authority to obtain information from licensed insurer, shareholder or other relevant persons

32.—(1) The Authority may, by written notice, direct a licensed insurer that is incorporated in Singapore to obtain from any shareholder of the insurer, and to transmit to the Authority, information —

- (a) as to whether that shareholder holds any voting shares in the insurer as beneficial owner or as trustee; and
- (b) if that shareholder holds those shares as trustee, indicating as far as that shareholder is able to provide the person or persons for whom that shareholder holds those shares

(either by name or by other particulars sufficient to enable the person or persons to be identified) and the nature of the interests of the person or persons,

and the insurer must comply with that direction within such time as is specified in the notice.

[11/2013]

(2) The Authority may, by written notice, require any shareholder of a licensed insurer which is incorporated in Singapore, or any person (called in this subsection the relevant person) who appears from information provided to the Authority under subsection (1) or this subsection to have an interest in any share in a licensed insurer which is incorporated in Singapore, to provide to the Authority, within such time as may be specified in the notice or within such extended period of time as the Authority may allow, any information relating to the shareholder or the relevant person (as the case may be) which the Authority may require for the purpose of ascertaining or investigating into the control of shareholding or voting power in the insurer, or exercising any power or function under sections 26 to 30, including any information —

- (a) as to whether the shareholder holds any share, or the relevant person holds that interest, as beneficial owner or as trustee, and if the shareholder or relevant person holds that share or interest as trustee, indicating as far as the shareholder or relevant person can, the person for whom the shareholder or relevant person holds that share or interest (either by name or by other particulars sufficient to enable that person to be identified) and the nature of that person's interest; or
- (b) as to whether any share or any voting right attached to the share is the subject of an agreement or arrangement described in section 26(7)(c)(vi) or 27(2), and if so, giving particulars of the agreement or arrangement and the parties to it,

and the shareholder or the relevant person (as the case may be) must comply with that notice within such time as may be specified in the notice.

[11/2013]

(3) Any person who —

- (a) fails to comply with a notice under this section; or
- (b) in purported compliance with the notice, knowingly or recklessly provides any information or document that is false or misleading in a material particular,

shall be guilty of an offence.

[11/2013]

(4) Any person convicted of an offence under subsection (3) shall be liable on conviction —

- (a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$125,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$12,500 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction; or
- (b) in any other case, to a fine not exceeding \$250,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$25,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[11/2013]

(5) Where a person claims, before providing the Authority with any information or document that the person is required to provide under subsection (2), that the information or document might tend to incriminate the person, the information or document is not admissible in evidence against the person in criminal proceedings other than proceedings under sections 26, 27, 28 and 29.

[30

[11/2013]

Application of sections 25 to 32 to licensed insurer that is co-operative society

33. Sections 25 to 32 apply, with the necessary modifications, to a licensed insurer that is a co-operative society as if it were a licensed insurer incorporated in Singapore.

[30A

[11/2013]

Minister's approval of section 26 or 27 application required where licensed insurer is co-operative society, etc.

33A.—(1) This section applies to an application for an approval mentioned in section 26(1) or 27(1) or (2) (called in this section a relevant application), where —

- (a) the licensed insurer that is the subject of the application is a co-operative society;
- (b) the licensed insurer that is the subject of the application has acquired at any time (but not earlier than 5 years before the date of commencement of the Insurance (Amendment) Act 2024) the principal business or undertaking of a co-operative society; or
- (c) a co-operative society is a substantial shareholder of, or has obtained effective control of, the licensed insurer that is the subject of the application.

(2) The Authority must not approve a relevant application except with the Minister's approval.

(3) The Minister (called in this subsection the relevant Minister) may, after consulting the Minister charged with the responsibility for the Co-operative Societies Act 1979, withhold his or her approval in subsection (2) if the relevant Minister considers that it is in the public interest to do so.

(4) Section 31 does not apply to the Authority not approving a relevant application on the basis that the Minister has withheld his or her approval in subsection (2).

(5) The Minister may, in giving his or her approval in subsection (2), impose such conditions as the Minister may determine.

(6) The Minister may at any time add to, vary or revoke any condition imposed under subsection (5).

(7) Any condition imposed under subsection (5) (including a condition added or varied under subsection (6)) has effect despite any written law or anything contained in the memorandum or articles

of association or other constitutional document of the licensed insurer.

(8) Any person who fails to comply with any condition imposed under subsection (5) (including a condition added or varied under subsection (6)) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction —

- (a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$125,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$12,500 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction; or
- (b) in any other case, to a fine not exceeding \$250,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$25,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

(9) This section applies also to a relevant application received by the Authority before the date of commencement of the Insurance (Amendment) Act 2024, that is still pending as of that date.

(10) In subsection (1)(c), whether a co-operative society has obtained effective control of a licensed insurer is to be determined in accordance with section 26(7).

[Act 37 of 2024 wef 18/11/2024]

Investment in corporations

34.—(1) A licensed insurer which is established or incorporated in Singapore must not acquire or hold, directly or indirectly, a major stake in any corporation without the prior approval of the Authority.
[11/2013]

(2) A licensed insurer which is incorporated outside Singapore must not, without the prior approval of the Authority —

- (a) acquire, directly or indirectly, a major stake in any corporation using any of the assets of any insurance fund established and maintained by the licensed insurer under this Act; or

- (b) hold, directly or indirectly, a major stake in any corporation as assets of any insurance fund established and maintained by the licensed insurer under this Act.

[11/2013]

(3) Despite subsections (1) and (2) —

- (a) a licensed insurer who is a licensed insurer by virtue of section 68 of the Insurance (Amendment) Act 2013 may, during a period of 6 months after 18 April 2013 or such longer period as the Authority may allow in any particular case, without the prior written approval of the Authority —

(i) if the insurer is one referred to in subsection (1), hold, directly or indirectly, a major stake in any corporation; or

(ii) if the insurer is one referred to in subsection (2), hold, directly or indirectly, a major stake in any corporation using any of the assets or as assets (as the case may be) of any insurance fund established and maintained by the licensed insurer under this Act,

if the acquisition of the major stake was made before 18 April 2013 and the insurer was not required by a condition of its registration under this Act in force immediately before that date to obtain the Authority's approval to such acquisition or the holding of the major stake; but

- (b) the licensed insurer must not continue to hold any major stake referred to in paragraph (a) after the period referred to in that paragraph unless it has obtained the approval of the Authority.

[11/2013]

(4) Any approval granted by the Authority under this section for a licensed insurer to acquire or hold, directly or indirectly, a major stake in a corporation may be subject to such conditions as the Authority may determine, including any condition relating to the operations or activities of the corporation.

[11/2013]

(5) The Authority may at any time add to, vary or revoke any condition imposed under subsection (4).

[11/2013]

(6) This section does not apply to —

- (a) any interest held by way of security for the purposes of a transaction entered into in the ordinary course of business of an insurer;
- (b) any shareholding or interest acquired or held by an insurer in the course of satisfaction of debts due to it which is disposed of at the earliest suitable opportunity; and
- (c) such other interest as may be prescribed.

[11/2013]

(7) The Authority may, by regulations —

- (a) exclude the operation of this section in respect of any corporation or class of corporations, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed;
- (b) provide for the manner of computation of major stakes; and
- (c) provide that any interest or control referred to in the definition of “major stake” in subsection (9) that is acquired or held, directly or indirectly, by a corporation in which a licensed insurer has, directly or indirectly, a major stake, is deemed to be acquired or held by the insurer.

[11/2013]

(8) Any licensed insurer which contravenes subsection (1) or (2), or fails to comply with any condition imposed or prescribed under this section, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$250,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$25,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[11/2013]

(9) In this section, unless the context otherwise requires —

- (a) “major stake” means —
 - (i) any beneficial interest exceeding 10% of the total number of issued shares (or, in the case of an

umbrella VCC, either exceeding 10% of the total number of issued shares in the umbrella VCC that are not in respect of any of its sub-funds, or exceeding 10% of the total number of issued shares in the umbrella VCC in respect of any one of its sub-funds) or such other measure corresponding to shares in a corporation as may be prescribed;

[S 26/2022 wef 13/01/2022]

- (ii) control over more than 10% of the voting power (or, in the case of an umbrella VCC, either more than 10% of the voting power in the umbrella VCC that is not in respect of any of its sub-funds, or more than 10% of the voting power in the umbrella VCC in respect of any one of its sub-funds) or such other measure corresponding to voting power in a corporation as may be prescribed; or

[S 26/2022 wef 13/01/2022]

- (iii) any interest in a corporation, where the directors of the company or VCC are accustomed or under an obligation, whether formal or informal, to act in accordance with the directions, instructions or wishes of the licensed insurer concerned, or where the insurer is in a position to determine the policy of the corporation;

[S 26/2022 wef 13/01/2022]

- (aa) “sub-fund”, in relation to an umbrella VCC, has the meaning given by section 2(1) of the Variable Capital Companies Act 2018;

[S 26/2022 wef 13/01/2022]

- (ab) “umbrella VCC” and “VCC” have the meanings given by section 2(1) of the Variable Capital Companies Act 2018; and

[S 26/2022 wef 13/01/2022]

- (b) a reference to voting power in a corporation is a reference to the total number of votes that might be cast in a general meeting of the corporation or, in the case of an umbrella VCC, the total number of votes that might be cast in a general meeting of the umbrella VCC or a meeting of a

class of members of the umbrella VCC holding shares in respect of any one of its sub-funds.

[11/2013]

[S 26/2022 wef 13/01/2022]

(10) Any approval to acquire or hold a major stake in a corporation that was granted by the Authority before 18 April 2013 to an insurer pursuant to a condition of the insurer's registration under this Act in force before that date is, if such approval remains in force immediately before that date, deemed to be an approval granted under this section.

[30B

[11/2013]

Approval or removal of key executive person, chairperson or director of licensed insurer

35.—(1) Subject to this section, a licensed insurer must have —

- (a) a chief executive;
- (b) an appointed actuary, if the insurer is a direct insurer licensed to carry on life business;
- (c) a certifying actuary, if the insurer is a direct insurer licensed to carry on general business, or a reinsurer licensed to carry on life or general business; and
- (d) such other person holding an appointment, or persons holding appointments, in the licensed insurer as may be prescribed.

[11/2013]

(2) Subject to this section, a licensed insurer which is established or incorporated in Singapore must have a chairperson appointed from among its directors.

[11/2013]

(3) Subject to this section, a licensed insurer may appoint a person as its deputy chief executive.

[11/2013]

(4) A licensed insurer must not appoint a person as its key executive person unless —

- (a) the insurer has satisfied the Authority that the person is a fit and proper person to be so appointed; and
- (b) the insurer has obtained the approval of the Authority to so appoint the person.

[11/2013]

(5) A licensed insurer which is established or incorporated in Singapore must not appoint a person as its chairperson or director unless —

- (a) the insurer has satisfied the Authority that the person is a fit and proper person to be so appointed; and
- (b) the insurer has obtained the approval of the Authority to so appoint the person.

[11/2013]

(6) The Authority may —

- (a) grant its approval, with or without conditions —
 - (i) to a licensed insurer to appoint a key executive person under subsection (4); or
 - (ii) to a licensed insurer which is established or incorporated in Singapore to appoint a person as its chairperson or director (as the case may be) under subsection (5); and
- (b) at any time add to, vary or revoke any condition of approval referred to in paragraph (a) or impose any conditions thereto.

[11/2013]

(7) Without limiting section 154, the Authority may prescribe the duties of the key executive persons of a licensed insurer, and the duties of the chairperson and directors of a licensed insurer which is established or incorporated in Singapore.

[11/2013]

(8) Where a licensed insurer has obtained the approval of the Authority to appoint a person as its key executive person under subsection (4), the person may be re-appointed in that office or

appointment immediately upon the expiry of the earlier term without the approval of the Authority.

[11/2013]

(9) Where a licensed insurer which is established or incorporated in Singapore has obtained the approval of the Authority to appoint a person as its chairperson or director under subsection (5), the licensed insurer must only appoint the person to hold such office or appointment for a term not exceeding such period as may be prescribed.

[11/2013]

(10) If at any time it appears to the Authority that —

- (a) a key executive person of a licensed insurer, or the chairperson or a director of a licensed insurer which is established or incorporated in Singapore, has failed to perform his or her functions or is no longer a fit and proper person to be so appointed; and
- (b) it is necessary in the public interest or for the protection of policy owners of a licensed insurer,

the Authority may direct the licensed insurer to remove the key executive person, chairperson or director (as the case may be) from his or her office, appointment or employment.

[11/2013]

(11) When determining, for the purpose of determining whether to grant its approval under subsection (4) or (5), or for the purposes of subsection (10)(a), whether a key executive person, chairperson or director has failed to perform his or her functions, the Authority must, without prejudice to any other matter it may consider relevant, have regard to such criteria as may be prescribed.

[11/2013]

(12) Before directing a licensed insurer to remove a person from his or her office, appointment or employment under subsection (10), the Authority must —

- (a) give the insurer and the person written notice of the Authority's intention to do so; and
- (b) in the notice referred to in paragraph (a), call upon the licensed insurer and the person to show cause within such

time as may be specified in the notice why that person should not be removed.

[11/2013]

(13) If the licensed insurer and the person referred to in subsection (12) —

(a) fails to show cause within the time specified under subsection (12)(b) or within such extended period of time as the Authority may allow; or

(b) fails to show sufficient cause,

the Authority must give written notice to the insurer of the date on which the direction to remove the chairperson, director or key executive person (as the case may be) is to take effect.

[11/2013]

(14) Any person who is aggrieved by a direction of the Authority under subsection (10) may, within 30 days after receiving the direction, appeal to the Minister in writing in accordance with Part 3B.

[11/2013]

(15) Despite the lodging of an appeal under subsection (14), a direction to remove a licensed insurer's key executive person, chairperson or director under subsection (10) continues to have effect pending the decision of the Minister.

[11/2013]

(16) Any licensed insurer which contravenes subsection (1), (2), (4), (5) or (9), or fails to comply with any condition imposed by the Authority under subsection (6), shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$100,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$10,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[11/2013]

(17) Any licensed insurer which fails to comply with any direction of the Authority under subsection (10) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$250,000.

[11/2013]

(18) Nothing in the Co-operative Societies Act 1979 or section 152 of the Companies Act 1967 prevents the Authority from exercising any power under subsection (10).

[11/2013]

(19) No criminal or civil liability shall be incurred by a licensed insurer, or any person acting on behalf of the insurer, in respect of anything done or omitted to be done with reasonable care and in good faith in the discharge or purported discharge of the obligations of the insurer under this section.

[11/2013]

(20) In this section, unless the context otherwise requires —

“chairperson”, in relation to a licensed insurer, means the chairperson of the board of directors of the insurer;

“key executive person” means a person holding any appointment referred to in subsection (1)(a) to (d) or (3).

[31

[11/2013]

Disqualification of director or executive officer of licensed insurer

36.—(1) Despite section 35 or the provisions of any other written law —

(a) a licensed insurer must not, without the prior written consent of the Authority, permit a person to act as its executive officer; and

(b) a licensed insurer which is established or incorporated in Singapore must not, without the prior written consent of the Authority, permit a person to act as its director,

if the person —

(c) has been convicted, whether in Singapore or elsewhere, of an offence committed before, on or after 18 April 2013, being an offence —

(i) involving fraud or dishonesty;

- (ii) the conviction for which involved a finding that the person had acted fraudulently or dishonestly; or
 - (iii) specified in the Third Schedule to the Registration of Criminals Act 1949;
- (d) is an undischarged bankrupt, whether in Singapore or elsewhere;
- (e) has had an enforcement order against him or her in respect of a judgment debt returned unsatisfied in whole or in part;
[Act 25 of 2021 wef 01/04/2022]
- (f) has, whether in Singapore or elsewhere, entered into a compromise or scheme of arrangement with his or her creditors, being a compromise or scheme of arrangement that is still in operation;
- (g) has had a prohibition order made against him or her that remains in force; or
[Act 18 of 2022 wef 31/07/2024]
- (h) has been a director of, or directly concerned in the management of, a regulated financial institution, whether in Singapore or elsewhere —
- (i) which is being or has been, wound up by a court; or
 - (ii) the licence of which has been revoked by the Authority or, in the case of a regulated financial institution in a foreign country, by the regulatory authority in that foreign country.

[11/2013; 4/2017]

(2) Any licensed insurer which contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$250,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$25,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[11/2013]

(3) In this section, unless the context otherwise requires —

“prohibition order” means —

- (a) a prohibition order made under section 68(1) of the Financial Advisers Act 2001 as in force immediately

- before the date of commencement of section 200(1)(b) and (2) to (7) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2022;
- (b) a prohibition order made under section 68(1) of the Financial Advisers Act 2001 as in force immediately before the date of commencement of section 200(1)(b) and (2) to (7) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2022, and as continued by section 217(2) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2022;
 - (c) an order made under section 74(1) as in force immediately before the date of commencement of section 204(1) to (4) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2022;
 - (d) an order made under section 74(1) as in force immediately before the date of commencement of section 204(1) to (4) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2022, and as continued by section 218(2) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2022;
 - (e) a prohibition order made under section 101A(1) of the Securities and Futures Act 2001 as in force immediately before the date of commencement of section 209(1)(a), (c) and (d), (4) to (14), (17) and (18) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2022;
 - (f) a prohibition order made under section 101A(1) of the Securities and Futures Act 2001 as in force immediately before the date of commencement of section 209(1)(a), (c) and (d), (4) to (14), (17) and (18) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2022, and as continued by section 220(3) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2022;
 - (g) a prohibition order made under section 123ZZC(1) of the Securities and Futures Act 2001 as in force immediately before the date of commencement of

section 209(1)(a), (c) and (d), (4) to (14), (17) and (18) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2022;

(h) a prohibition order made under section 123ZZC(1) of the Securities and Futures Act 2001 as in force immediately before the date of commencement of section 209(1)(a), (c) and (d), (4) to (14), (17) and (18) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2022, and as continued by section 220(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2022; or

(i) a prohibition order made under section 7(1) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2022;

[Act 18 of 2022 wef 31/07/2024]

“regulated financial institution” means a person who carries on a business, the conduct of which is regulated or authorised by the Authority or, if carried on in Singapore, would be regulated or authorised by the Authority;

“regulatory authority” has the meaning given by section 109.

[31A

[11/2013]

Restriction on granting of unsecured loans or advances to directors and employees of insurers

37.—(1) A licensed insurer must not in respect of its business in Singapore grant, directly or indirectly, unsecured loans or advances —

- (a) to a director of the insurer which in the aggregate and outstanding at any one time exceed the sum of \$5,000; or
- (b) to an employee of the insurer which in the aggregate and outstanding at any time exceed one year’s emolument of that employee.

[11/2013]

(2) In this section, “director” includes the wife, husband, father, mother, son or daughter of a director.

[32

General obligation to provide information

38.—(1) The Authority may, by written notice, require any Singapore insurer to provide it with information about any matter related to any business carried on by the insurer in Singapore or elsewhere if, in the opinion of the Authority, it requires that information for the discharge of its functions under this Act.

[11/2013]

(2) A licensed insurer which is or was a PPF Scheme member as defined in the Deposit Insurance and Policy Owners' Protection Schemes Act 2011, must provide to the PPF Agency, the Public Trustee appointed under the Public Trustee Act 1915 and any person authorised or appointed by the PPF Agency or the Public Trustee to perform its functions under the Deposit Insurance and Policy Owners' Protection Schemes Act 2011, upon request, such information, including information relating to its policy owners, as may be required by the PPF Agency, the Public Trustee or such person to carry out the objects and to perform the functions of the PPF Agency or the Public Trustee (as the case may be) under that Act.

[11/2013]

(3) Subsection (2) applies despite the cancellation of the licence of the insurer under section 13, whether wholly or in respect of a class of business.

[33

[11/2013]

Licensed insurers to provide information for web aggregator

39.—(1) Without limiting section 38, the Authority may, by regulations made under section 154 or written notice, require a licensed insurer or class of licensed insurers to provide to the Authority, or such person as may be specified in the regulations or notice (called in this section the specified person), such information as the Authority may require for the purposes of the web aggregator.

[19/2015]

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the Authority may specify the time at which and the manner in which the information is to be provided in the regulations or notice.

[19/2015]

(3) The Authority or specified person may prepare and publish any information provided under this section on the web aggregator.

[19/2015]

(4) Any licensed insurer which fails to comply with any regulation or written notice referred to in subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$100,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$10,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[19/2015]

(5) Any licensed insurer which, in purported compliance with any regulation or written notice referred to in subsection (1), provides to the Authority or specified person any information which is false or misleading in a material particular shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction —

- (a) in the case of an individual who committed the offence wilfully, to a fine not exceeding \$125,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both;
- (b) in the case of an individual who did not commit the offence wilfully, to a fine not exceeding \$125,000; or
- (c) in the case where the offence is committed by a person who is not an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$250,000.

[19/2015]

(6) In subsection (5), “licensed insurer” includes any person acting on behalf of the licensed insurer to carry out its obligation under the regulation or written notice.

[19/2015]

(7) Any licensed insurer which fails to take reasonable care that any information provided to the Authority or specified person under this section is accurate shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$25,000.

[19/2015]

(8) In this section and section 40, “web aggregator” means an Internet portal or domain on the Internet which the Authority, or such person as the Authority may appoint, creates, develops and operates

for the purposes of publishing certain information from time to time, to assist any person in the purchase of a policy.

[33A
[19/2015]

Fees payable by licensed insurers for web aggregator

40.—(1) Every licensed insurer must pay to the Authority such fees at such time and in such manner as may be prescribed for or in connection with all or any of the following:

- (a) the operation of the web aggregator;
- (b) the development of the web aggregator;
- (c) the maintenance of the web aggregator;
- (d) the usage by the licensed insurer, or a class of licensed insurers to which the licensed insurer belongs, of the web aggregator.

[19/2015]

(2) Subject to subsection (3), the Authority may prescribe different fees for different licensed insurers or classes of licensed insurers in connection with all or any of the matters referred to in subsection (1)(a) to (d), and any fees so prescribed need not bear any relationship to the costs of the services provided by the Authority in relation to the web aggregator.

[19/2015]

(3) The total fees payable by all the licensed insurers to the Authority under this section for any period of 12 months or a shorter period, must not exceed the costs incurred by the Authority in connection with all of the following in that period:

- (a) the operation of the web aggregator;
- (b) the development of the web aggregator;
- (c) the maintenance of the web aggregator;
- (d) the usage by all the licensed insurers of the web aggregator.

[19/2015]

(4) The Authority may, where the Authority considers appropriate in a particular case, waive, refund or remit the whole or any part of any fee paid or payable under subsection (1).

[19/2015]

(5) Where a licensed insurer fails to pay the prescribed fees by the prescribed time, the Authority may impose a late payment fee of a prescribed amount for every day or part of a day that the payment is late, and both fees are recoverable by the Authority as a judgment debt.

[33B

[19/2015]

Manufacture and offer of certain life policies

41.—(1) If the Authority is of the opinion that it is in the public interest to do so, the Authority may direct a licensed insurer to manufacture and offer such type of life policy in Singapore as the Authority may prescribe or specify by written notice.

[19/2015]

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the Authority may, in prescribing or specifying a type of life policy under subsection (1), prescribe or specify all or any of the following with respect to the life policy:

- (a) the time by which the life policy is to be manufactured and offered;
- (b) the form and manner in which the life policy is to be manufactured or offered;
- (c) the characteristics of the life policy;
- (d) the terms of the life policy;
- (e) the benefits to be or likely to be derived from the life policy;
- (f) the manner of distribution or sale of the life policy.

[19/2015]

(3) Any licensed insurer which fails to comply with the direction under subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$100,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$10,000 for every

day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[19/2015]

(4) In this section, “manufacture”, in relation to a life policy, means —

- (a) the process of determining the appropriate premium rate or pricing for the life policy based on its product features and benefits; and
- (b) such other processes in relation to the life policy as the Authority may prescribe.

[33C

[19/2015]

Division 3 — Authorised reinsurers

Authorisation of reinsurers

42.—(1) A person carrying on reinsurance business outside Singapore may apply to the Authority to be authorised for the purposes of this Act in such form and manner as the Authority may prescribe.

[11/2013]

(2) The Authority may require the applicant to provide it with any information or document that the Authority considers necessary in relation to the application.

[11/2013]

(3) The Authority may authorise the applicant with or without conditions, or refuse to authorise the applicant on any prescribed ground or on any other ground that the Authority thinks fit.

[11/2013]

(4) The Authority may authorise the applicant as a general reinsurer or life reinsurer or both.

[11/2013]

(5) The Authority must cause notice of any authorisation or change of name of a reinsurer authorised under this section to be published in the *Gazette*.

[11/2013]

(6) Any applicant which is aggrieved by the refusal of the Authority to authorise it under this section may, within 30 days after being informed of the decision of the Authority, appeal to the Minister in writing in accordance with Part 3B.

[11/2013]

(7) The Authority may at any time add to, vary or revoke any of the existing conditions of authorisation of a reinsurer or impose any conditions thereto.

[11/2013]

(8) Any authorised reinsurer which fails to comply with any condition imposed by the Authority under subsection (3) or (7) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$100,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$10,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[34

[11/2013]

Annual fees of authorised reinsurers

43.—(1) Every authorised reinsurer must pay to the Authority such annual fees as may be prescribed.

[11/2013]

(2) The Authority may prescribe different annual fees for different classes of reinsurance business or for different types of authorised reinsurers.

[11/2013]

(3) The Authority may, where it considers appropriate in a particular case, waive, refund or remit the whole or any part of any annual fee paid or payable under subsection (1).

[34A

[11/2013]

Withdrawal of authorisation

44.—(1) The Authority may by order withdraw the authorisation of any reinsurer, either wholly or in respect of a class of business, at the request of the reinsurer or on any of the grounds set out in subsection (2).

[11/2013]

- (2) The grounds referred to in subsection (1) are as follows:
- (a) the reinsurer has not commenced the business of providing reinsurance of liabilities under insurance policies to persons in Singapore within 12 months after being authorised;
 - (b) the reinsurer has ceased to carry on the business of providing reinsurance of liabilities under insurance policies to persons in Singapore whether wholly or in respect of any class of business;
 - (c) it appears to the Authority that the reinsurer has failed to satisfy an obligation to which the reinsurer is subject by virtue of this Act;
 - (d) the reinsurer proposes to make or has made, whether in Singapore or elsewhere, any composition or arrangement with its creditors, has gone into liquidation or has been wound up or otherwise dissolved;
 - (e) a receiver, a receiver and manager, a judicial manager, or any other person having the powers and duties of a receiver, a receiver and manager or a judicial manager, has been appointed, whether in Singapore or elsewhere, in relation to, or in respect of any property of, the reinsurer or any of the shareholders of the reinsurer having control of the reinsurer;
 - (f) there is a change of a person having control of the reinsurer, and —
 - (i) the new person having control of the reinsurer is not a fit and proper person; or
 - (ii) the Authority is not satisfied as to the financial standing of the reinsurer after the change;
 - (g) the reinsurer is carrying on its business in a manner likely to be detrimental to the interests of its policy owners, whether in Singapore or elsewhere;
 - (h) the reinsurer is unable to meet its obligations, whether in Singapore or elsewhere;

- (i) the reinsurer has contravened or is contravening —
 - (i) any condition of its authorisation;
 - (ii) any direction given by the Authority under this Act;
or
 - (iii) any provision of this Act;
- (j) any of the officers of the reinsurer holding a managerial or executive position has been convicted of any offence under this Act committed before, on or after 18 April 2013;
- (k) the reinsurer has provided false, misleading or inaccurate information, or has concealed or failed to disclose material facts, in its application for authorisation;
- (l) the reinsurer has had its licence or authority to operate withdrawn by the supervisory authority which is responsible, under the laws of the foreign country where the reinsurer is incorporated, formed or established, for supervising the reinsurer; or
- (m) it is in the public interest to withdraw the authorisation.

[11/2013]

(3) Before withdrawing the authorisation of a reinsurer under subsection (1) other than at the request of the reinsurer, the Authority must —

- (a) give the reinsurer written notice of the Authority's intention to do so; and
- (b) in the notice referred to in paragraph (a), call on the reinsurer to show cause, within such time as may be specified in the notice, as to why the authorisation should not be withdrawn.

[11/2013]

(4) If the reinsurer referred to in subsection (3) —

- (a) fails to show cause within the time specified under subsection (3)(b) or within such extended period of time as the Authority may allow; or
- (b) fails to show sufficient cause,

the Authority must give written notice to the reinsurer of the date on which the withdrawal of authorisation is to take effect.

[11/2013]

(5) An order to withdraw the authorisation of any reinsurer made under subsection (1) other than at the request of the reinsurer does not take effect until the expiration of a period of 30 days after the Authority has informed the reinsurer of the withdrawal under subsection (4).

[11/2013]

(6) Any reinsurer which is aggrieved by a decision of the Authority under subsection (1) to withdraw the reinsurer's authorisation other than at the reinsurer's request may, within 30 days after the Authority has informed the reinsurer of the withdrawal under subsection (4), appeal to the Minister in writing in accordance with Part 3B.

[11/2013]

(7) If, within the period referred to in subsection (6), the reinsurer concerned gives notice of appeal to the Minister, the order by the Authority to withdraw the authorisation of the reinsurer does not take effect unless the order is confirmed by the Minister or the appeal is for any reason dismissed by the Minister.

[11/2013]

(8) Despite the withdrawal of the authorisation of a reinsurer under subsection (1), so long as the reinsurer remains under any liability in respect of insurance policies belonging to the class of insurance business to which the authorisation relates, the reinsurer must take any action that it considers necessary or as required by the Authority to ensure that —

- (a) reasonable provision has been or will be made for that liability; and
- (b) adequate arrangements exist or will exist for the payment of premiums and claims on those policies.

[11/2013]

(9) For the purposes of this section —

- (a) a person is regarded as having control of a reinsurer if the person alone or together with any associate or associates —

- (i) holds 50% or more of the issued share capital (if any) of the reinsurer; or
 - (ii) is in a position to control 50% or more of the voting power in the reinsurer;
- (b) a reference to voting power in a reinsurer is a reference to the total number of votes that might be cast in a general meeting of the reinsurer; and
- (c) a person, *A*, is an associate of another person, *B*, if —
 - (i) *A* is the spouse, or a parent, remoter lineal ancestor or step-parent, a son, daughter, remoter issue, stepson or stepdaughter, or a brother or sister, of *B*;
 - (ii) *A* is a body corporate that is, or a majority of the directors of which are, accustomed or under an obligation whether formal or informal to act in accordance with the directions, instructions or wishes of *B*;
 - (iii) *A* is a person who is accustomed or under an obligation, whether formal or informal, to act in accordance with the directions, instructions or wishes of *B*;
 - (iv) *A* is a subsidiary of *B*;
 - (v) *A* is a body corporate in which *B*, alone or together with other associates of *B* as described in sub-paragraphs (ii), (iii) and (iv), is in a position to control at least 20% of the voting power in *A*; or
 - (vi) *A* is a person with whom *B* has an agreement or arrangement, whether oral or in writing and whether express or implied, to act together with respect to the acquisition, holding or disposal of shares or other interests in, or with respect to the exercise of their voting power in relation to, the reinsurer.

[34B

[11/2013; 35/2014]

Effects of withdrawal of authorisation

45.—(1) Where an order of withdrawal of the authorisation of a reinsurer under section 44 becomes effective —

- (a) the Authority must publish a notice of the withdrawal in the *Gazette*; and
- (b) the reinsurer must, as from the date of withdrawal, cease to carry on the business of providing reinsurance of liabilities under insurance policies to persons in Singapore wholly or of the class in respect of which its authorisation has been withdrawn, as the case may be.

[11/2013]

(2) Subsection (1)(b) does not prejudice —

- (a) the enforcement by any policy owner or person of any right or claim against the reinsurer or by the reinsurer of any right or claim against any policy owner or person; and
- (b) the collection or receipt of premiums on insurance policies effected before the date of withdrawal of the authorisation and belonging to the class of insurance business in respect of which the authorisation has been withdrawn,

and section 4 does not apply to the reinsurer in respect of the collection or receipt of the premiums referred to in paragraph (b).

[34C

[11/2013]

Deposits by authorised reinsurers

46.—(1) Every authorised reinsurer must maintain a reinsurance deposit of a value of such amount as the Authority may prescribe for the purposes of this section in respect of each class of business for which it is authorised.

[11/2013]

(2) A deposit under subsection (1) must be made in such form and manner, and in assets of such nature, as may be prescribed or specified in directions by the Authority for the purposes of this section.

[11/2013]

(3) All income accruing in respect of a deposit under subsection (1) is payable to the authorised reinsurer making the deposit.

[11/2013]

(4) The Authority may, in relation to a deposit under subsection (1), prescribe —

- (a) the rights and obligations of any party in relation to the deposit; and
- (b) any other matter which the Authority considers to be incidental to or necessary for this section.

[34D

[11/2013]

Bank covenants in lieu of deposits

47.—(1) If, in the case of any authorised reinsurer, a bank licensed under any written law for the time being in force relating to banking makes with the Authority an agreement in a form approved by the Authority whereby —

- (a) the bank covenants to deposit with the Authority a specified sum in cash on account of the reinsurer's deposit under section 46(1); and
- (b) the covenant complies with any requirement the Authority sees fit to impose as to the circumstances in which that sum is to be deposited,

then, for the purposes of this Act, the reinsurer is treated as having made the deposit under that section and the sum so covenanted for is recoverable even if no consideration is provided on the agreement.

[11/2013]

(2) Any sum deposited by a bank pursuant to an agreement made under subsection (1) is to be dealt with under or for the purposes of this Act as if it were a sum deposited by the authorised reinsurer under section 46.

[34E

[11/2013]

Maintenance of assets by authorised reinsurers

48.—(1) The Authority may, from time to time, by written notice to any authorised reinsurer, or any class of authorised reinsurers, direct the reinsurer or class of reinsurers (as the case may be) each to maintain and hold such minimum amount or amounts of assets in Singapore as may be specified in the notice for the purpose of meeting its liabilities.

[11/2013]

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the Authority may, in a notice issued under that subsection, specify —

- (a) the types of liabilities in respect of which assets are to be maintained and held in Singapore;
- (b) the types of assets that are to be treated as assets maintained and held in Singapore, and the minimum amount or amounts in respect of each asset for the purpose of any requirement of the Authority under that subsection; and
- (c) the method for the valuation of assets maintained and held in Singapore, including any deduction to be made in respect of the assets.

[11/2013]

(3) Where the Authority issues a notice under subsection (1) to a class of authorised reinsurers, the Authority may direct different reinsurers within the class of reinsurers to maintain and hold different minimum amounts of assets in Singapore, having regard to the financial soundness of each reinsurer, the risk profile of each reinsurer and such other factors as the Authority may consider relevant.

[11/2013]

(4) Any authorised reinsurer which fails to comply with any direction of the Authority under subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$250,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not

exceeding \$25,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[34F
[11/2013]

Custody of assets of authorised reinsurers

49.—(1) The Authority may, in the case of an authorised reinsurer on which a requirement has been imposed under section 48, impose an additional requirement that the whole or a specified proportion of the assets to which the requirement under that section applies must be held by a person approved by the Authority for the purposes of the requirement under this section as trustee for the reinsurer.

[11/2013]

(2) Assets of an authorised reinsurer held by a person as trustee for the reinsurer are taken to be held by the person in compliance with a requirement imposed under this section if, and only if —

(a) they are assets which the reinsurer has given the person written notice are to be held by the person in compliance with such a requirement; or

(b) they are assets into which assets which the reinsurer has given the person such written notice have, by any transaction or series of transactions, been transposed by the person on the instructions of the reinsurer.

[11/2013]

(3) No assets held by a person as trustee for an authorised reinsurer in compliance with a requirement imposed under this section may, so long as the requirement is in force, be released except with the written consent of the Authority.

[11/2013]

(4) If a mortgage or charge is created by an authorised reinsurer at a time when there is in force a requirement imposed on the reinsurer by virtue of this section, being a mortgage or charge conferring a security on any assets which are held by a person as trustee for the reinsurer in compliance with the requirement, the mortgage or charge

is, to the extent that it confers such a security, void against the liquidator and any creditor of the reinsurer.

[34G
[11/2013]

General obligation of authorised reinsurers to provide information

50. The Authority may, by written notice, require any authorised reinsurer to provide it with information about any matter related to any insurance business in respect of which the reinsurer is authorised if the Authority is of the opinion that it requires that information for the discharge of its functions under this Act.

[34H
[11/2013]

Saving for validity of policies

51. Nothing in this Part, Part 2A or 2B invalidates any policy or contract of insurance.

[35

PART 2A

FOREIGN INSURER SCHEMES

Interpretation of this Part

52. In this Part —

“administrator” means an administrator appointed by the Authority under section 54 in respect of a foreign insurer scheme;

“agent”, in relation to a foreign insurer, means an agent in respect of the carrying on of insurance business in Singapore by the foreign insurer, with authority to enter into contracts of insurance on behalf of the foreign insurer;

“chief executive officer”, in relation to an administrator or an agent for any foreign insurer carrying on insurance business in Singapore under a foreign insurer scheme, means any person, by whatever name described, who is employed by the

administrator or the agent (as the case may be) to be principally responsible for the management and conduct of its business.

[35A
[11/2013]

Establishment of foreign insurer schemes

53. The Authority may by regulations establish any foreign insurer scheme for the purpose of permitting any member of any class, society or association of foreign insurers specified in the scheme to carry on insurance business in Singapore.

[35B

Appointment of administrator of foreign insurer scheme, and removal of chief executive officer or director of administrator in certain circumstances

54.—(1) The Authority must, in respect of any foreign insurer scheme, appoint an administrator who must be resident in Singapore.
[11/2013]

(2) Any person who wishes to be appointed as an administrator in respect of any foreign insurer scheme may apply to the Authority in such form and manner as the Authority may require.

(3) Upon receiving an application under subsection (2), the Authority may grant the application either unconditionally or subject to any conditions that the Authority thinks fit or reject the application.

(4) An administrator appointed under subsection (1) must, in respect of the foreign insurer scheme for which the administrator is appointed —

- (a) have such responsibility for the operation of the scheme as may be prescribed; and
- (b) carry out such tasks in relation to the carrying on of insurance business in Singapore by the foreign insurers under the scheme as may be directed by the Authority or as may be prescribed.

(5) Any appointment of an administrator under subsection (1) may be revoked if the administrator —

- (a) breaches any of the conditions on which the approval is granted; or
- (b) contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or any direction given by the Authority under this Act.

(6) If at any time it appears to the Authority that the chief executive officer or a director of an administrator appointed under subsection (1) has failed to perform his or her functions or is no longer a fit and proper person to be so appointed, the Authority may direct the administrator to remove the chief executive officer or director (as the case may be) from his or her office, appointment or employment.

[11/2013]

(7) When determining, for the purposes of subsection (6), whether the chief executive officer or a director of an administrator appointed under subsection (1) has failed to perform his or her functions, the Authority must, without prejudice to any other matter it may consider relevant, have regard to such criteria as may be prescribed.

[11/2013]

(8) Before directing an administrator to remove its chief executive officer or director from his or her office, appointment or employment under subsection (6), the Authority must —

- (a) give the administrator and the chief executive officer or director (as the case may be) written notice of the Authority's intention to do so; and
- (b) in the notice referred to in paragraph (a), call upon the administrator and the chief executive officer or director (as the case may be) to show cause within such time as may be specified in the notice why the chief executive officer or director (as the case may be) should not be removed.

[11/2013]

(9) If the administrator and the chief executive officer or director (as the case may be) referred to in subsection (8) —

(a) fails to show cause within the time specified under subsection (8)(b) or within such extended period of time as the Authority may allow; or

(b) fails to show sufficient cause,

the Authority must give written notice to the administrator of the date on which the direction to remove the chief executive officer or director (as the case may be) is to take effect.

[11/2013]

(10) Any administrator who fails to comply with any direction of the Authority under subsection (6) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$250,000.

[11/2013]

(11) No criminal or civil liability shall be incurred by an administrator, or any person acting on behalf of the administrator, in respect of anything done or omitted to be done with reasonable care and in good faith in the discharge or purported discharge of the obligations of the administrator under subsection (6).

[35C

[11/2013]

Carrying on of insurance business by foreign insurer under foreign insurer scheme

55.—(1) Where a foreign insurer scheme is established, each member of the class, society or association of foreign insurers specified in the scheme may, in accordance with the terms of the scheme, carry on such insurance business in Singapore as may be prescribed.

(2) A foreign insurer must not carry on insurance business in Singapore under a foreign insurer scheme unless —

(a) an administrator has been appointed for the scheme under section 54; and

(b) the foreign insurer has, in accordance with regulations made under section 63, authorised the administrator or an agent or both (as the case may be) to accept service of notices and legal processes on the foreign insurer's behalf.

(3) A foreign insurer must not carry on insurance business in Singapore under a foreign insurer scheme if the foreign insurer is prohibited from so doing under section 57.

[35D]

Non-application of Business Names Registration Act 2014 and Companies Act 1967

56. The Business Names Registration Act 2014 and the Companies Act 1967 do not apply to any foreign insurer in respect of the carrying on of insurance business in Singapore by the foreign insurer under any foreign insurer scheme if the foreign insurer is permitted to carry on insurance business in Singapore in accordance with the terms of the foreign insurer scheme.

[35E]

[29/2014]

Prohibition against carrying on insurance business in Singapore by foreign insurer under foreign insurer scheme

57. The Authority may by written notice prohibit any foreign insurer from carrying on all or any kind of insurance business in Singapore under any foreign insurer scheme —

- (a) if the foreign insurer breaches or contravenes any of the terms of the scheme under which the foreign insurer carries on insurance business in Singapore; or
- (b) if the Authority considers it necessary in the public interest.

[35F]

Appointment of agent for foreign insurer scheme, and removal of chief executive officer or director of agent in certain circumstances

58.—(1) Except as may be provided for in regulations made under section 63, no person may act as an agent for any foreign insurer carrying on insurance business in Singapore under any foreign insurer scheme unless that person meets such requirements as may be prescribed.

[11/2003]

(2) Any agent for any foreign insurer carrying on insurance business in Singapore under any foreign insurer scheme must carry out such tasks in relation to the carrying on of that insurance business in Singapore for the foreign insurer as may be directed by the Authority or as may be prescribed.

(3) If at any time it appears to the Authority that the chief executive officer or a director of an agent for any foreign insurer carrying on insurance business in Singapore under a foreign insurer scheme has failed to perform his or her functions or is no longer a fit and proper person to be so appointed, the Authority may direct the agent to remove the chief executive officer or director (as the case may be) from his or her office, appointment or employment.

[11/2013]

(4) When determining, for the purposes of subsection (3), whether the chief executive officer or a director of an agent for any foreign insurer carrying on insurance business in Singapore under a foreign insurer scheme has failed to perform his or her functions, the Authority must, without prejudice to any other matter it may consider relevant, have regard to such criteria as may be prescribed.

[11/2013]

(5) Before directing an agent for any foreign insurer carrying on insurance business in Singapore under a foreign insurer scheme to remove its chief executive officer or director from his or her office, appointment or employment under subsection (3), the Authority must —

- (a) give the agent and the chief executive officer or director (as the case may be) written notice of the Authority's intention to do so; and
- (b) in the notice referred to in paragraph (a), call upon the agent and the chief executive officer or director (as the case may be) to show cause within such time as may be specified in the notice why the chief executive officer or director (as the case may be) should not be removed.

[11/2013]

(6) If the agent and the chief executive officer or director (as the case may be) referred to in subsection (5) —

(a) fails to show cause within the time specified under subsection (5)(b) or within such extended period of time as the Authority may allow; or

(b) fails to show sufficient cause,

the Authority must give written notice to the agent of the date on which the direction to remove the chief executive officer or director (as the case may be) is to take effect.

[11/2013]

(7) Any agent, for any foreign insurer carrying on insurance business in Singapore under a foreign insurer scheme, which fails to comply with any direction of the Authority under subsection (3) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$250,000.

[11/2013]

(8) No criminal or civil liability shall be incurred by an agent for any foreign insurer carrying on insurance business in Singapore under a foreign insurer scheme, or any person acting on behalf of the agent, in respect of anything done or omitted to be done with reasonable care and in good faith in the discharge or purported discharge of the obligations of the agent under subsection (3).

[35G

[11/2013]

Right of hearing and appeal

59.—(1) Before revoking any appointment of an administrator under section 54(5) or prohibiting any foreign insurer from carrying on insurance business in Singapore under section 57, the Authority must —

(a) give the administrator or the foreign insurer (as the case may be) written notice of its intention to do so; and

(b) in the notice referred to in paragraph (a), call upon the administrator or the foreign insurer to show cause within such time as may be specified in the notice why his, her or its appointment should not be revoked, or (as the case may be) why he, she or it should not be prohibited from carrying on insurance business in Singapore.

(2) If the person to whom notice has been given under subsection (1) —

(a) fails to show cause within the time given to the person to do so or within such extended period of time as the Authority may allow; or

(b) fails to show sufficient cause,

the Authority must give written notice to that person of the date on which the revocation of appointment or the prohibition (as the case may be) is to take effect.

(3) A decision of the Authority to revoke any appointment of an administrator under section 54(5) or to prohibit any foreign insurer from carrying on insurance business in Singapore under section 57 does not take effect until the expiration of a period of 30 days after the Authority has informed the administrator of the revocation of appointment or the foreign insurer of the prohibition (as the case may be) under subsection (2).

[11/2013]

(4) Any person who is aggrieved by a decision of the Authority to revoke any appointment of an administrator under section 54(5) or to prohibit any foreign insurer from carrying on insurance business in Singapore under section 57 may, within 30 days after the Authority has informed the person of the revocation of appointment or the prohibition (as the case may be) under subsection (2), appeal to the Minister in writing in accordance with Part 3B.

[11/2013]

(5) If, within the period referred to in subsection (4), the person concerned gives due notice of appeal to the Minister, the revocation of appointment or the prohibition (as the case may be) by the Authority does not take effect unless the decision is confirmed by the Minister or the appeal is for any reason dismissed by the Minister.

[35H

[11/2013]

Effect of prohibition on carrying on insurance business

60.—(1) Where a foreign insurer is prohibited from carrying on insurance business in Singapore, the foreign insurer must cease to

carry on in Singapore insurance business of the kind of which the foreign insurer is prohibited from carrying on.

(2) Subsection (1) does not prejudice the enforcement by any policy owner or person of any right or claim against the foreign insurer or by the foreign insurer of any right or claim against any policy owner or person.

(3) Nothing in subsection (1) prohibits a foreign insurer from collecting or receiving premiums on insurance policies effected before the date of prohibition.

[35I]

Effect of revocation of appointment of administrator

61.—(1) Where the appointment of the administrator of any foreign insurer scheme is revoked, all foreign insurers carrying on insurance in Singapore under that scheme must cease to carry on in Singapore insurance business under the scheme.

(2) Subsection (1) does not prejudice the enforcement by any policy owner or person of any right or claim against the foreign insurer or by the foreign insurer of any right or claim against any policy owner or person.

(3) Nothing in subsection (1) prohibits a foreign insurer from collecting or receiving premiums on insurance policies effected before the date the appointment of its administrator is revoked.

[35J]

Holding out as foreign insurer or as agent of foreign insurer

62.—(1) Any person who —

- (a) holds himself, herself or itself out as a foreign insurer permitted to carry on insurance business in Singapore under any foreign insurer scheme when the person is not a foreign insurer, or is not permitted to carry on insurance business in Singapore under the foreign insurer scheme; or
- (b) holds himself, herself or itself out as an agent permitted to act for a foreign insurer carrying on insurance business in Singapore under any foreign insurer scheme when the

person has not been appointed as the foreign insurer's agent or is not permitted to act as such an agent, shall be guilty of an offence.

[11/2013]

(2) Any person who is guilty of an offence under subsection (1) shall be liable on conviction —

- (a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$5,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction; or
- (b) in any other case, to a fine not exceeding \$100,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$10,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[35K

[11/2013]

Regulations

63.—(1) The Authority may make such regulations as are necessary or expedient for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Part and, in particular, such regulations may —

- (a) require the foreign insurers who wish to carry on insurance business in Singapore under any foreign insurer scheme to obtain such undertakings and guarantees by any person acceptable to the Authority as the Authority considers necessary to secure for the benefit of potential claimants the payment of all potential claims that may arise from the carrying on of insurance business in Singapore by the foreign insurers under the scheme;
- (b) require the foreign insurers carrying on insurance business in Singapore under any foreign insurer scheme, or the administrator, on behalf of such foreign insurers, to make and maintain on behalf of all the foreign insurers carrying on business in Singapore under the scheme such insurance funds and deposits with the Authority as the Authority

- considers necessary to secure the payment of claims arising from contracts of insurance entered into by the foreign insurers under the scheme;
- (c) require the foreign insurers to authorise the administrator or an agent or both to accept service of notices and legal processes on the foreign insurers' behalf;
 - (d) provide for the imposition of a levy or fee in respect of the carrying on of insurance business in Singapore by the foreign insurers under any foreign insurer scheme;
 - (e) require the administrator of a foreign insurer scheme to keep, in such form as may be prescribed —
 - (i) a register of foreign insurers carrying on insurance business in Singapore under that scheme;
 - (ii) a register of the agents of foreign insurers carrying on insurance business in Singapore under that scheme; and
 - (iii) such other registers relating to or connected with the activities of foreign insurers carrying on insurance business in Singapore under that scheme and their agents as the Authority may determine;
 - (f) require the administrator of a foreign insurer scheme to provide such accounts, reports and statements in respect of the carrying on of insurance business in Singapore by the foreign insurers under the scheme as may be prescribed;
 - (g) provide for any other duties not referred to in paragraph (b), (e) or (f) of the administrator of a foreign insurer scheme in respect of the scheme;
 - (h) require the appointment, and provide for the duties, of such officers of the administrator of any foreign insurer scheme as may be prescribed;
 - (i) provide for the duties of the agents of foreign insurers carrying on insurance business in Singapore under any foreign insurer scheme, including requiring each agent to keep, in such form as may be prescribed —

- (i) a register of foreign insurers carrying on insurance business in Singapore for whom he, she or it is an agent; and
- (ii) such other registers relating to or connected with his, her or its activities as the Authority may determine;
- (j) prohibit any person from acting as agent for any foreign insurer carrying on insurance business in Singapore under any foreign insurer scheme unless it is a company having a prescribed minimum share capital and meets such other requirements as to shareholdings as may be prescribed;
- (k) empower the Authority to, and specify the circumstances in which the Authority may, prohibit any person from acting, or continuing to act, as agent for any foreign insurer carrying on insurance business in Singapore under any foreign insurer scheme and to specify the effects of a prohibition in respect of contracts of insurance entered into by the foreign insurer under any foreign insurer scheme before the date of prohibition;
- (l) provide for the exemption from, or modification of, the operation of the provisions of this Act in relation to any foreign insurer carrying on insurance business in Singapore under any foreign insurer scheme or any of its agents; and
- (m) provide for any transitional provisions necessary in the event of the revocation of any foreign insurer scheme.

[23/2003; 11/2013]

(2) The Authority may, from time to time and in such form or manner as it considers appropriate, publish any information obtained or received by the Authority under regulations made under subsection (1).

[35L
[11/2013]

PART 2B

INSURANCE INTERMEDIARIES

*Division 1 — General provisions relating to
insurance intermediaries*

[11/2013]

Insurance agent to operate under written agreement

64.—(1) An insurance agent must not arrange, or hold himself, herself or itself out as entitled to arrange, a contract of insurance as agent for a licensed insurer unless a written agreement between the insurance agent and the insurer authorises the insurance agent to arrange, as agent for that insurer —

- (a) that contract;
- (b) any contract of insurance; or
- (c) any class of contracts of insurance which includes that contract.

[11/2013]

(2) A licensed insurer must not cause or permit an insurance agent to arrange, or hold himself, herself or itself out as entitled to arrange, a contract of insurance as agent for that insurer unless a written agreement between the insurer and the insurance agent authorises the insurance agent to arrange, as agent for that insurer —

- (a) that contract;
- (b) any contract of insurance; or
- (c) any class of contracts of insurance which includes that contract.

[11/2013]

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply in relation to any act or thing done by an employee of a licensed insurer in the course of performing his or her duties as such an employee.

[11/2013]

(4) Subsection (1) does not apply to —

- (a) a licensed financial adviser;

- (b) a person exempt from holding a financial adviser's licence in respect of any financial advisory service under section 20(1)(a), (b), (c), (d) or (e) of the Financial Advisers Act 2001, other than a licensed insurer; and
- (c) a representative of a person referred to in paragraph (a) or (b),

where they arrange, or hold themselves out as entitled to arrange, a contract of insurance in respect of life policies, other than contracts for the reinsurance of liabilities under life policies, as agent for a licensed insurer.

[23/2003; 11/2013]

(5) Subsection (1) does not apply to a licensed insurer and any insurance agent acting for that insurer where they arrange, or hold themselves out as entitled to arrange, a contract of insurance in respect of life policies, other than contracts for the reinsurance of liabilities under life policies, as agent for another licensed insurer.

[23/2003; 11/2013]

(6) Subsection (2) does not apply to a licensed insurer in relation to an insurance agent who is a person specified in subsection (4) or (5).

[23/2003; 11/2013]

(7) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) or (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$25,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$2,500 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[35M

Application of sections 66 to 69 and 71, 72 and 73

65.—(1) Sections 66 and 68 do not apply to a general reinsurance broker or life reinsurance broker in respect of contracts for the reinsurance of liabilities under insurance policies.

[23/2003]

(2) Section 67 does not apply to —

- (a) a licensed financial adviser or exempt financial adviser, or its representatives, in respect of life policies, other than life

policies with accident and health benefits and contracts for the reinsurance of liabilities under insurance policies; or

- (b) a general reinsurance broker or life reinsurance broker in respect of contracts for the reinsurance of liabilities under insurance policies.

[23/2003]

(3) Sections 69, 71 and 73 do not apply to a licensed financial adviser or an exempt financial adviser, or its representatives, in respect of life policies, other than contracts for the reinsurance of liabilities under insurance policies.

[23/2003]

[Act 18 of 2022 wef 31/07/2024]

(4) Section 72 does not apply to a licensed financial adviser or an exempt financial adviser, or its representatives, in respect of life policies, other than life policies with accident and health benefits and contracts for the reinsurance of liabilities under insurance policies.

[35N

[23/2003]

[Act 18 of 2022 wef 31/07/2024]

Effect of payment to insurance intermediary

66.—(1) Where a contract of insurance is arranged or effected by an insurance intermediary, payment to the insurance intermediary of moneys payable by the insured to the insurer under or in relation to the contract (whether in respect of a premium or otherwise) is a discharge, as between the insured and the insurer, of any liability of the insured under or in respect of the contract, to the extent of the amount of the payment.

(2) Payment to an insurance intermediary by or on behalf of an intending insured of moneys in respect of a contract of insurance to be arranged or effected by the insurance intermediary (whether the payment is in respect of a premium or otherwise) is a discharge, as between the insured and the insurer, of any liability of the insured under or in respect of the contract, to the extent of the amount of the payment.

(3) Payment by an insurer to an insurance intermediary of moneys payable to an insured (whether in respect of a claim, return of

premiums or otherwise) under or in relation to a contract of insurance, does not discharge any liability of the insurer to the insured in respect of those moneys.

(4) An agreement, insofar as it purports to alter or restrict the operation of subsection (1), (2) or (3), is void.

(5) Subsection (4) does not render void an agreement between an insurance intermediary and an insured insofar as the agreement allows the insurance intermediary to set off, against moneys payable to the insured, moneys payable by the insured to the insurance intermediary in respect of premiums.

[350

Pre-contract disclosure by insurance intermediary

67.—(1) An insurance intermediary must not invite any person to make an offer or proposal to enter into a contract of insurance without disclosing to the person all material information, including —

- (a) the name of the licensed insurer;
- (b) the insurance intermediary's relationship with the licensed insurer;
- (c) the premium charged by the licensed insurer; and
- (d) such other information as the Authority may prescribe or specify in directions.

[23/2003; 11/2013]

(2) An insurance intermediary must not arrange any group policy for 2 or more persons where any person insured under the group policy is liable to pay the premium without disclosing to every person insured under the group policy all material information, including —

- (a) the name of the licensed insurer;
- (b) the insurance intermediary's relationship with the licensed insurer;
- (c) the conditions of the group policy;
- (d) the premium charged by the licensed insurer; and

- (e) such other information as the Authority may prescribe or specify in directions.

[23/2003; 11/2013]

(3) Any insurance intermediary who contravenes subsection (1) or (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$25,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

[23/2003]

(4) In this section, “insurance intermediary” includes the group policy owner of any group policy.

[35P]

Effect of payment to group policy owner and liability of insurer under group policy

68.—(1) This section applies to any group policy where any person insured under the group policy is liable to pay a premium.

(2) Payment to the group policy owner of moneys payable by any person insured under the group policy to the insurer under or in relation to the group policy (whether in respect of a premium or otherwise) is a discharge, as between the person insured and the insurer, of any liability of the person insured under or in respect of the group policy, to the extent of the amount of the payment.

(3) The licensed insurer of a group policy must pay the moneys due under the policy to the person insured or any person entitled through the person insured if the person insured has paid the premium or is regarded as having paid the premium under subsection (2), and is entitled to the benefit under the policy.

[35Q]

[11/2013]

Representation by insurance intermediary

69.—(1) An insurance intermediary must not, with intent to deceive, make a false or misleading statement as to —

- (a) any amount that would be payable in respect of a proposed contract of insurance; or

(b) the effect of any provision of a contract of insurance or a proposed contract of insurance.

(2) A reference in subsection (1) to making a misleading statement includes a reference to omitting to disclose any matter that is material to a statement.

(3) An insurance intermediary must not, with intent to deceive, in relation to a proposed contract of insurance —

(a) write on a form, being a form that is given or sent to an insurer, any matter that is material to the contract and is false or misleading in a material particular;

(b) omit to disclose to the insurer any matter that is material to the proposed contract;

(c) advise or induce the intending insured to write on a form, being a form that is given or sent to an insurer, any matter that is false or misleading in a material particular; or

(d) advise or induce the intending insured to omit to disclose to the insurer any matter that is material to the proposed contract.

(4) An insurance intermediary must not, with intent to deceive, in relation to a claim under a contract of insurance —

(a) fill up, in whole or in part, a form, being a form that is given or sent to an insurer, in such a way that the form is false or misleading in a material particular;

(b) omit to disclose to the insurer any matter that is material to the claim;

(c) induce the insured to fill up, in whole or in part, a form, being a form that is given or sent to the insurer, in such a way that the form is false or misleading in a material particular; or

(d) advise or induce the insured to omit to disclose to the insurer any matter that is material to the claim.

(5) Any person who contravenes subsection (1), (3) or (4) shall, even if a contract of insurance does not come into being, be guilty of

an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

[35R
[23/2003]

Insurance agent to act only for insurers entitled to carry on business in Singapore

70.—(1) A person must not, without the approval of the Authority, act as an insurance agent for an insurer in respect of any insurance business which the insurer is not entitled to carry on in Singapore under this Act.

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$25,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both.

(3) Where the Authority has, under section 7 of the Insurance Intermediaries Act (Cap. 142A, 2000 Revised Edition) in force before 1 October 2002, approved any person to act as an insurance agent for an insurer in respect of any insurance business which the insurer is not entitled to carry on in Singapore, the approval continues in force as if granted by the Authority under subsection (1).

[35S

Control of written communication used by insurance intermediary

71.—(1) The Authority may, by written notice, require any insurance intermediary to submit to it any written communication which is for the time being in use by the insurance intermediary for describing the terms or conditions of, or the benefits to be or likely to be derived from, policies.

(2) Where the whole or part of any written communication referred to in subsection (1) is not in English, a translation in English must be submitted with the written communication.

(3) A requirement made under subsection (1), unless it is otherwise provided therein, applies to all such written communication coming

into use after the making of the requirement and before the Authority notifies the insurance intermediary that the requirement is withdrawn.

(4) If it appears to the Authority that any such written communication used by an insurance intermediary contravenes any provision of this Part, or is in any respect likely to mislead, the Authority may (after affording the insurance intermediary an opportunity to make representations orally or in writing), by written notice, direct the insurance intermediary to discontinue the use in Singapore of the written communication immediately or from such date as may be specified in the notice.

(5) For each occasion on which any insurance intermediary fails to comply with a requirement under subsection (1) or uses any written communication in contravention of subsection (4), the insurance intermediary shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$25,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

[23/2003]

(6) In this section, “written communication” includes any brochure, leaflet, circular or advertising matter, whether in electronic, print or other form.

[35T

Business conduct of insurance intermediaries

72. Without limiting section 154(1) and (4), the Authority may make regulations or issue directions for or with respect to —

- (a) the standards to be maintained by an insurance intermediary in the conduct of business under this Act, including the standards in relation to the obligation to disclose information to insureds;
- (b) the qualifications, experience and training of an insurance intermediary and, where the insurance intermediary is a corporation or an association, of the officers, agents and employees of the insurance intermediary; and
- (c) the procedure for the conduct of disciplinary control of insurance intermediaries and, where the insurance intermediary is a corporation or an association, of the

officers, agents and employees of the insurance intermediary.

[35TA
[23/2003]

Obligation to provide information to Authority

73. The Authority may, by written notice, require any insurance intermediary to provide it with information about any matter related to his, her or its business carried on in Singapore or elsewhere if, in the opinion of the Authority, it requires that information for the discharge of its functions under this Act.

[35U

74. [*Repealed by Act 18 of 2022 wef 31/07/2024*]

Division 2 — Conduct of insurance broking business

[11/2013]

Insurance broker not to carry on business unless registered

75.—(1) A person must not carry on business as any type of insurance broker in Singapore unless —

- (a) the person is registered by the Authority as that type of insurance broker; or
- (b) the person is exempted from registration under section 92.

[23/2003]

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$75,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$7,500 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[35W

Registration of insurance brokers

76.—(1) A person who desires to carry on business as an insurance broker must apply in writing to the Authority for registration under

this section and must provide such information as the Authority may require.

(2) Upon receiving an application under subsection (1), the Authority must consider the application and may, subject to section 77 —

- (a) register the applicant with or without conditions; or
- (b) refuse to register the applicant.

(3) The Authority may register the applicant as a direct insurance broker, general reinsurance broker, life reinsurance broker or a combination of any of these.

[23/2003]

(4) Subject to subsection (5), any person who has been registered under section 16 of the Insurance Intermediaries Act (Cap. 142A, 2000 Revised Edition) in force before 1 October 2002 as a direct general insurance broker, general reinsurance broker, life reinsurance broker or a combination of any of these is deemed to be registered as such under subsection (2).

[23/2003]

(5) Any person who is registered or deemed to be registered under this section as a direct general insurance broker immediately before 1 January 2004 is, as from that date, deemed to be registered as a direct insurance broker under subsection (2).

[23/2003]

(6) Any applicant who is aggrieved by the refusal of the Authority to register it under this section may, within 30 days after being informed of the decision of the Authority, appeal to the Minister in writing in accordance with Part 3B.

[35X

[11/2013]

Registration requirements

77.—(1) The Authority must not register any applicant under section 76 unless the applicant —

- (a) is a company;
- (b) has a paid-up share capital which is not less than such amount as may be prescribed; and

- (c) has in force a professional indemnity insurance policy, the cover of which is consistent with such limit and deductible requirements as may be prescribed.

[23/2003]

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(b) and (c), the Authority may prescribe different amounts for different types of insurance brokers.

(3) In subsection (1)(c), “professional indemnity insurance policy” means a contract of insurance with an insurer under which a person is indemnified in respect of the liabilities arising out of or in the course of the person’s business as an insurance broker.

[35Y

Conditions of registration

78.—(1) The Authority may at any time add to, vary or revoke any existing condition of registration of an insurance broker or impose any new condition.

(2) Any insurance broker which fails to comply with any of the conditions imposed by the Authority under subsection (1) or section 76(2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$5,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[35Z

Annual fees

79.—(1) Every registered insurance broker must pay to the Authority such annual fees as may be prescribed.

(2) The Authority may prescribe different annual fees for different types of registered insurance brokers.

(3) The Authority may exempt wholly or in part any registered insurance broker from the payment of the annual fees prescribed under this section.

[35ZA

Cancellation of registration

80.—(1) The Authority may by order, at the request of the insurance broker or on any ground specified under subsection (2), cancel the registration of any insurance broker.

(2) The grounds referred to in subsection (1) are —

- (a) that the insurance broker has not commenced business within 6 months after being registered;
- (b) that the insurance broker has ceased to carry on the business for which it is registered;
- (c) that, it appears to the Authority, the insurance broker has failed to satisfy any obligation to which it is subject by virtue of this Act;
- (d) that there exists a ground on which the Authority would be prohibited by section 77 from registering the insurance broker;
- (e) that the insurance broker —
 - (i) proposes to make, or has made, any composition or arrangement with its creditors;
 - (ii) has gone into liquidation; or
 - (iii) has been wound up or dissolved;
- (f) that the insurance broker is carrying on its business in a manner likely to be detrimental to the interests of policy owners for whom it is acting as an agent;
- (g) that the insurance broker is unable to meet its obligations;
- (h) that the insurance broker has contravened any provision of this Act or any condition imposed or any direction given by the Authority under this Act;
- (i) that any of the officers of the insurance broker holding a managerial or executive position has been convicted of any offence under this Act;
- (j) that the insurance broker has provided false, misleading or inaccurate information, or has concealed or failed to

disclose material facts, in its application for registration;
and

(k) that it is in the public interest to cancel the registration.

(3) Before cancelling the registration of an insurance broker under this section otherwise than at its request, the Authority must —

(a) give the insurance broker written notice of its intention to do so; and

(b) in the notice referred to in paragraph (a), call upon the insurance broker to show cause within such time as may be specified in the notice why its registration should not be cancelled.

(4) If the insurance broker to whom notice has been given under subsection (3) —

(a) fails to show cause within the time given to it to do so or within such extended period of time as the Authority may allow; or

(b) fails to show sufficient cause,

the Authority must give written notice to the insurance broker of the date on which the cancellation of registration is to take effect.

(5) Any insurance broker which is aggrieved by a decision of the Authority under subsection (1) to cancel its registration as an insurance broker otherwise than at its request may, within 30 days of the decision of the Authority, appeal to the Minister in writing in accordance with Part 3B.

(6) Despite the fact that the registration of an insurance broker has been cancelled under this section, so long as the insurance broker remains under any liability to an insurer, insured or intending insured, the insurance broker must take any action that it considers necessary or that may be required by the Authority to ensure that reasonable provision has been or will be made for that liability.

(7) If the registration of a person as an insurance broker has been cancelled or has expired, sections 81 and 94, unless the Authority otherwise directs, continue to apply in relation to the person in respect of matters that occurred before the cancellation or expiration as if its

registration had not been cancelled or had not expired, as the case may be.

[35ZB

Duty to maintain net asset value

81. Every registered insurance broker must maintain a net asset value of such amount as may be prescribed.

[35ZC

Insurance broking premium accounts

82.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), every registered insurance broker which receives any money —

- (a) from or on behalf of an insured or intending insured for or on account of an insurer in connection with a contract of insurance or proposed contract of insurance; or
- (b) from or on behalf of an insurer for or on account of an insured or intending insured,

must, for the purposes of this section, establish and maintain a separate account with a bank licensed under the Banking Act 1970.

[23/2003]

(2) Where the registered insurance broker is registered under section 76 to carry on business as more than one type of insurance broker, it must establish and maintain separate accounts with a bank licensed under the Banking Act 1970 in respect of the carrying on of business of each type of insurance broker for which it is registered.

(3) The Authority may prescribe, in relation to an account established under subsection (1) or (2) —

- (a) the types of moneys that must be paid into or withdrawn from such account;
- (b) the manner in which moneys should be paid into or withdrawn from such account;
- (c) the manner in which moneys held in such account are to be invested;

- (d) the manner in which the proceeds from the investment of moneys held in such account are to be distributed;
- (e) the rights and obligations of any party in relation to moneys held in such account; and
- (f) any other matter which the Authority considers to be incidental to or necessary for this section.

(4) A lien or claim on the moneys in any account established by any registered insurance broker under subsection (1) or (2) is void unless the moneys in the account are for fees due and owing to the registered insurance broker.

(5) A charge or mortgage on the moneys in any account established by any registered insurance broker under subsection (1) or (2) is void.

(6) Any registered insurance broker which contravenes subsection (1) or (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$100,000.

(7) In this section, “moneys” means any sum received by a registered insurance broker as agent for an insured or intending insured, including policy moneys, premiums and claims payments.

[35ZD

Negotiation and placement of risk with unlicensed insurer

83.—(1) Subject to sections 84 and 85, a registered insurance broker must not, in the course of its business as such, negotiate any contract of insurance with an insurer (directly or indirectly) except with a licensed insurer acting in the course of its business as such.

[11/2013]

(2) The reference in subsection (1) to a contract of insurance does not apply to —

- (a) reinsurance;
- (b) business relating to risks outside Singapore; or
- (c) such other risks as may be prescribed.

(3) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding

\$25,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both.

(4) In subsection (2), “risks outside Singapore” means any risk which would be classified as an offshore policy as defined in the First Schedule had the risk been underwritten by a licensed insurer in Singapore.

[35ZE
[23/2003; 11/2013]

Permission to negotiate and place risk with unlicensed insurer

84.—(1) Where in any particular case the Authority is satisfied that, by reason of the exceptional nature of the risk or other exceptional circumstances, it is not reasonably practicable to comply with section 83, the Authority may permit any registered insurance broker —

- (a) to negotiate the contract of insurance with such insurer as the insurance broker sees fit; and
- (b) if in the opinion of the Authority the case requires it, to effect the contract of insurance and receive the premium in Singapore on behalf of such insurer.

[11/2013]

(2) Where the Authority has, under section 23(5) of the Insurance Intermediaries Act (Cap. 142A, 2000 Revised Edition) in force before 1 October 2002, granted any registered insurance broker permission to negotiate with any unlicensed insurer as the insurance broker sees fit and, if the case requires it, to effect the contract of insurance and receive the premium in Singapore on behalf of the insurer, the permission continues in force as if granted by the Authority under subsection (1).

[35ZF
[11/2013]

Negotiation and placement of risk with foreign insurer

85.—(1) Without affecting section 84, a registered insurance broker may negotiate any contract of insurance referred to in section 83 with a foreign insurer under a foreign insurer scheme if the registered

insurance broker is authorised to do so under a licence issued by the Authority.

[11/2013]

(2) Any person who wishes to obtain a licence under subsection (1) must apply to the Authority in such manner as the Authority may determine and provide such information as the Authority may require.

(3) In issuing a licence under subsection (1), the Authority may impose such conditions as it thinks fit and may at any time add to, vary or revoke the conditions.

(4) The issue of a licence by the Authority under subsection (1) is subject to the payment of such annual fees as may be prescribed.

(5) Section 80 applies, with the necessary modifications, in relation to the cancellation of a licence issued under subsection (1).

(6) Where, immediately before 1 October 2002, a person has a licence under section 8 of the Insurance Intermediaries Act (Cap. 142A, 2000 Revised Edition) in force before that date, the person is deemed to have been issued, subject to the same terms and conditions but only insofar as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, with a licence under subsection (1) to negotiate contracts of insurance referred to in section 83 with such foreign insurers under any foreign insurer scheme as the Authority may determine.

[35ZG
[11/2013]

Restriction as to receipt and payment of remuneration

86.—(1) An insurer must not pay to a registered insurance broker, and a registered insurance broker must not receive from an insurer, in respect of the arranging or effecting of contracts of insurance by the insurance broker with the insurer, remuneration at a rate or on a basis that has been varied, having regard solely to all or any of the following:

- (a) the number of contracts so arranged or effected;
- (b) the total amount of premiums paid or payable under such contracts;

(c) the total amount of sums insured under such contracts.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the receipt and payment of profit commissions.

(3) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$5,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

(4) This section does not apply to general reinsurance brokers and life reinsurance brokers in respect of contracts for the reinsurance of liabilities under insurance policies.

[35ZH

Control of take-over of insurance broker

87.—(1) This section applies to and in relation to all individuals whether resident in Singapore or not and whether citizens of Singapore or not, and to all bodies corporate or unincorporate, whether incorporated or carrying on business in Singapore or not.

(2) A person must not enter into an agreement to acquire shares of a registered insurance broker by virtue of which the person would, if the agreement is carried out, obtain effective control of that insurance broker without first notifying the Authority of the person's intention to enter into the agreement and obtaining the approval of the Authority to the person's entering into the agreement.

(3) For the purposes of this section —

(a) a person is regarded as obtaining effective control of a registered insurance broker by virtue of an agreement if the person alone or acting together with any associate or associates would, if the agreement is carried out —

- (i) acquire or hold, directly or indirectly, 20% or more of the issued share capital of the insurance broker; or
- (ii) control, directly or indirectly, 20% or more of the voting power of the insurance broker;

- (b) a reference to entering into an agreement to acquire shares includes —
- (i) a reference to a person making or publishing a statement, however expressed, that expressly or impliedly invites a holder of shares to offer to dispose of the holder's shares to the first person; and
 - (ii) a reference to a person obtaining a right to acquire shares under an option, or to have shares transferred to the person or to the person's order, whether the right is exercisable presently or in the future and whether on fulfilment of a condition or not;
- (c) a reference to the voting power in a registered insurance broker is a reference to the total number of votes that might be cast in the general meeting of the insurance broker; and
- (d) a person, *A*, is an associate of another person, *B*, if —
- (i) *A* is the spouse or a parent or remoter lineal ancestor, or a son, daughter or remoter issue, or a brother or sister, of *B*;
 - (ii) *A* is a partner of *B*;
 - (iii) *A* is a corporation of which *B* is an officer;
 - (iv) where *B* is a corporation, *A* is an officer of *B*;
 - (v) *A* is an employee or employer of *B*;
 - (vi) *A* is an officer of any corporation of which *B* is an officer;
 - (vii) *A* is an employee of an individual of whom *B* is an employee;
 - (viii) *A* is a corporation whose directors are accustomed or under an obligation, whether formal or informal, to act in accordance with the directions, instructions or wishes of *B* or, where *B* is a corporation, of the directors of *B*;
 - (ix) *B* is a person who is accustomed or under an obligation, whether formal or informal, to act in

accordance with the directions, instructions or wishes of *A* or the directors of *A*, where *A* is a corporation;

- (x) *A* is a corporation in which *B* is in a position to control at least 20% of the voting power in *A*; or
- (xi) where *B* is a corporation, *A* is a person who is in a position to control at least 20% of the voting power in *B*.

(4) Any person who contravenes subsection (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$25,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both.

[35ZI

Approval or removal of chief executive officer and director of insurance broker

88.—(1) A registered insurance broker must not appoint a person as its chief executive officer or director in Singapore unless it has obtained the approval of the Authority.

(2) Where a registered insurance broker has obtained the approval of the Authority to appoint a person as its chief executive officer or director under subsection (1), the person may be re-appointed as chief executive officer or director (as the case may be) of the registered insurance broker immediately upon the expiry of the earlier term without the approval of the Authority.

[23/2003]

(3) If at any time it appears to the Authority that a chief executive officer or director of a registered insurance broker has failed to perform his or her functions or is no longer a fit and proper person to be so appointed, the Authority may, in writing, direct the insurance broker to remove the chief executive officer or director, as the case may be.

[23/2003]

(4) For the purpose of determining whether to grant its approval under subsection (1) or whether the chief executive officer or director has failed to perform his or her functions under subsection (3), the

Authority must, without prejudice to any other matter that it may consider relevant, have regard to such criteria as may be prescribed.

(5) Before directing the registered insurance broker to remove its chief executive officer or any director under subsection (3), the Authority must —

(a) give the registered insurance broker written notice of its intention to do so; and

(b) in the notice referred to in paragraph (a), call upon the registered insurance broker to show cause within such time as may be specified in the notice why the chief executive officer or director (as the case may be) should not be removed.

(6) If the registered insurance broker referred to in subsection (5) —

(a) fails to show cause within the time given to it to do so or within such extended period of time as the Authority may allow; or

(b) fails to show sufficient cause,

the Authority must give written notice to the insurance broker of the date on which the direction to remove the chief executive officer or director (as the case may be) is to take effect.

(7) Any person who is aggrieved by a decision of the Authority under subsection (1) or (3) may, within 30 days of the decision of the Authority, appeal to the Minister in writing in accordance with Part 3B.

(8) Any registered insurance broker which fails to comply with any direction of the Authority under subsection (3) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$150,000.

(9) Any approval by the Authority for a registered insurance broker to appoint a person as its chief executive officer or director in Singapore under section 26 of the Insurance Intermediaries Act (Cap. 142A, 2000 Revised Edition) in force before 1 October 2002 continues in force as if approved by the Authority under subsection (1).

(10) Nothing in section 152 of the Companies Act 1967 prevents the Authority from exercising any power under subsection (3).

(11) In this section, “chief executive officer” means any person by whatever name described, who is —

- (a) in the direct employment of, or acting for, or by arrangement with a registered insurance broker; and
- (b) directly responsible for the conduct of any type of business of the insurance broker in Singapore.

[35ZJ

Restriction on granting of unsecured loans or advances to director and employee of or adviser engaged by registered insurance broker

89.—(1) Without affecting section 162 of the Companies Act 1967, a registered insurance broker must not, on or after 1 October 2002, in respect of its business in Singapore, grant, directly or indirectly, any unsecured loan or unsecured advance —

- (a) to a director of the insurance broker, other than a director who is its employee; or
- (b) to an employee of the insurance broker, including a director who is its employee, or a person engaged by the insurance broker to provide technical advice to clients, which in the aggregate and outstanding at any one time exceeds the sum of \$3,000.

(2) A registered insurance broker must not, on or after 1 October 2002 —

- (a) increase the amount of any unsecured loan or unsecured advance granted to any person referred to in subsection (1)(a) before that date; or
- (b) increase the amount of any unsecured loan or unsecured advance granted to any person referred to in subsection (1)(b) before that date if the total amount granted to that person will exceed the sum stated in that subsection.

(3) Any registered insurance broker which contravenes subsection (1) or (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$12,500 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$1,250 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

(4) In this section, “director” includes the spouse, father, stepfather, mother, stepmother, son, stepson, daughter, stepdaughter, brother or sister of a director.

[35ZK

Holding out as registered insurance broker

90.—(1) A person must not hold himself, herself or itself out to be registered as a direct insurance broker, general reinsurance broker or life reinsurance broker unless the person is registered under this Act as such.

[23/2003]

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$5,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[35ZL

Use of words “insurance broking”

91.—(1) A person who is not a registered insurance broker or an insurance broker who is exempt from registration under section 92(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) or (f), must not —

- (a) use the words “insurance broking” or any of its derivatives in any language, or any other word indicating that that person carries on business as an insurance broker in the name, description or title under which the person carries on business in Singapore; or

- (b) make any representation to such effect in any bill head, letter paper, notice, advertisement, publication or writing, including in electronic form, or in any other manner.

[23/2003]

(2) Nothing in this section prohibits an association of insurance brokers from using the words “insurance broking” or any of its derivatives in any language as part of its name or description of its activities, subject to the Authority’s prior written approval.

(3) Nothing in this section applies to the use of the words “life insurance broking” or any of its derivatives.

(4) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$12,500 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$1,250 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

(5) Any association of insurance brokers that, immediately before 1 October 2002, had been using the words “insurance broking” or any of its derivatives in any language, in any bill head, letter paper, notice, advertisement, publication or writing or in any other manner, is deemed to have been granted approval under subsection (1) to use such words in the same manner.

[35ZM

Exempt insurance brokers

92.—(1) The following persons (called in this section the exempt insurance brokers) are exempt from registration as insurance brokers:

- (a) a bank licensed under the Banking Act 1970;
- (b) a merchant bank licensed under the Banking Act 1970;
- (c) a licensed financial adviser under the Financial Advisers Act 2001;
- (d) a holder of a capital markets services licence under the Securities and Futures Act 2001;
- (e) a finance company which has been granted an exemption from section 25(2) of the Finance Companies Act 1967 to carry on business as an insurance broker;

- (f) a direct insurer licensed to carry on life business; and
- (g) such other persons or class of persons as may be prescribed, subject to such conditions as the Authority may impose.

[23/2003; 11/2013; 1/2020]

(2) Subject to this Act, sections 82, 83, 84 and 86 apply, with the necessary modifications, to the persons referred to in subsection (1) (other than persons referred to in subsection (1)(g)) in respect of their business as insurance brokers as if they are registered insurance brokers.

(3) To avoid doubt, references in subsection (2) to specific sections in this Act that apply to the persons referred to in that subsection do not include references to any regulations made under those sections unless the Authority prescribes that such regulations so apply.

[23/2003]

(4) The Authority may prescribe or specify in directions the provisions of this Act that apply to the persons referred to in subsection (1)(g).

(5) The Authority may by written directions impose any conditions or restrictions that it deems fit on an exempt insurance broker or a class of exempt insurance brokers.

(6) The Authority may withdraw an exemption granted to any person under this section if the person contravenes any provision of this Act applicable to the person or if the Authority considers it necessary in the public interest.

(7) A withdrawal of an exemption under subsection (6) does not operate so as to —

- (a) avoid or affect any agreement, transaction or arrangement, relating to any contract of insurance entered into by the person, whether the agreement, transaction or arrangement was entered into before or after the withdrawal of the exemption; or
- (b) affect any right, obligation or liability arising under any agreement, transaction or arrangement referred to in paragraph (a).

(8) Any exempt insurance broker who is aggrieved by a decision of the Authority to withdraw the exemption under subsection (6) may, within 30 days of the decision, appeal in writing to the Minister in accordance with Part 3B.

(9) Any exempt insurance broker who contravenes any condition or restriction imposed by the Authority under subsection (5) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$12,500 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$1,250 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[35ZN

Registers maintained by Authority

93.—(1) The Authority must establish and maintain one or more registers in respect of the following persons:

- (a) registered insurance brokers;
- (b) persons removed by registered insurance brokers as directed by the Authority in exercise of its powers under section 88;
- (c) persons against whom a prohibition order is made under section 74 as in force immediately before the date of commencement of section 204(1) to (4) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2022 or as continued by section 218(2) of that Act; and

[Act 18 of 2022 wef 31/07/2024]

- (d) such other persons as may be prescribed.

(2) The Authority may prescribe the manner in which the registers are established or maintained, including the details or particulars required to be entered in the registers.

(3) Any person may, upon payment of the prescribed fee, inspect and take an extract from the registers established under subsection (1), and any such extract, certified by the Authority to be a true copy, is admissible as evidence in any legal proceedings.

[35ZO

PART 3

RETURNS, INSPECTIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS,
WINDING UP AND TRANSFERS OF BUSINESS*Division 1 — Returns*

[11/2013]

Annual account and audit, etc.

94.—(1) A registered insurance broker must prepare such statements of account and other statements and in such form and manner as may be prescribed and lodge them with the Authority.

[23/2003; 11/2013]

(2) A licensed insurer or registered insurance broker must —

(a) cause to be kept in Singapore such books and records as will sufficiently explain the transactions and financial position of the insurer or insurance broker (as the case may be) in Singapore and enable the insurer or insurance broker to comply with the requirements of this section and, in the case of the insurer, section 95; and

(b) cause those books and records to be kept in such manner as to enable them to be conveniently and properly audited.

[11/2013]

(3) A licensed insurer or an authorised reinsurer must prepare and lodge with the Authority such statements of accounts and other statements relating to its business and in such form and manner as may be prescribed or specified in directions by the Authority.

[11/2013]

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3) —

(a) a licensed insurer must have such statements of accounts or part thereof audited by an auditor who satisfies subsection (7), in such form and manner as the Authority may prescribe or specify in directions; and

(b) despite the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 or the Co-operative Societies Act 1979 (as the case may be) every

licensed insurer, other than a captive insurer and a marine mutual insurer, must appoint an auditor annually.

[11/2013]

(5) A registered insurance broker must have its accounts audited for each financial year for which statements of accounts and other statements are prepared in accordance with regulations prescribed under subsection (1).

(6) A registered insurance broker must appoint an auditor to carry out an audit of its accounts and other statements prepared in accordance with subsection (1) and where, for any reason, the auditor ceases to act for the registered insurance broker, the registered insurance broker must, as soon as practicable thereafter, appoint another auditor.

(7) A person must not act as auditor for any licensed insurer or registered insurance broker unless —

- (a) the person has a place of business in Singapore;
- (b) the person is approved under section 10 of the Companies Act 1967 as a company auditor for the purposes of that Act; and
- (c) in the case of a licensed insurer, the licensed insurer has obtained the approval of the Authority to appoint that person as an auditor.

[11/2013]

(8) An auditor must not be approved by the Authority as an auditor for a licensed insurer unless the auditor is able to comply with such conditions in relation to the discharge of the auditor's duties as may be determined by the Authority.

[11/2013]

(9) Despite any other provision of this Act or the provisions of the Companies Act 1967, the Authority may, if it is not satisfied with the performance of duties by an auditor appointed by a licensed insurer or registered insurance broker —

- (a) at any time direct the licensed insurer or registered insurance broker to remove the auditor; and

- (b) direct the licensed insurer or registered insurance broker, as soon as practicable thereafter, to appoint another auditor,

and the licensed insurer or registered insurance broker, must comply with such direction.

[11/2013]

(10) The Authority may impose all or any of the following duties on an auditor:

- (a) a duty to submit such additional information in relation to the audit as the Authority considers necessary;
- (b) a duty to enlarge or extend the scope of the audit of the business and affairs of the licensed insurer or registered insurance broker, as the case may be;
- (c) a duty to carry out any other examination or establish any procedure in any particular case;
- (d) a duty to submit a report on any of the matters referred to in paragraphs (b) and (c),

and the licensed insurer or registered insurance broker (as the case may be) must remunerate the auditor in respect of the discharge by the auditor of all or any of these duties.

[11/2013]

(11) An auditor's report made under subsection (10) must be lodged by the insurer with the Authority together with the statements of accounts lodged under subsection (3).

[23/2003; 11/2013]

(12) If an auditor, in the course of the performance of the auditor's duties as an auditor of a licensed insurer or registered insurance broker, is satisfied that —

- (a) there has been a serious contravention of any provision of this Act or that an offence involving fraud or dishonesty has been committed;
- (b) serious irregularities have occurred, including irregularities that jeopardise the interests of policy owners;

(c) in the case of a licensed insurer —

- (i) where the insurer is incorporated or established in Singapore, the insurer is unable to meet its obligations; or
- (ii) any transaction or dispute has taken place which will have a material effect on the solvency of any insurance fund established by the insurer under this Act; or

(d) in the case of a registered insurance broker, the insurance broker is unable to meet its obligations,

the auditor must immediately report the matter in writing to the Authority.

[11/2013]

(13) In the case of a company incorporated or established outside Singapore, the audit required by subsection (4) need not extend beyond the business for which an insurance fund is maintained under this Act.

[11/2013]

(14) The Authority may, from time to time and in such form or manner as it considers appropriate, publish any information obtained or received by the Authority under this section or section 95.

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[11/2013]

Actuarial investigations and reports as to insurance business

95.—(1) A licensed insurer must, for each accounting period —

- (a) have an investigation made, by an actuary appointed with the approval of the Authority under section 35, into the financial condition of each class of business that it carries on; and
- (b) lodge with the Authority such reports of the investigation referred to in paragraph (a), in such form and manner as may be prescribed or specified in directions by the Authority.

[11/2013]

(2) In the case of a company incorporated or established outside Singapore, the investigation required by subsection (1) need not extend beyond the business for which an insurance fund is maintained under this Act.

(3) If the company referred to in subsection (2) is required by the law relating to insurance in the country in which it is incorporated or established to provide the authority having the administration of that law with returns as to actuarial investigations of its insurance business, the documents to be lodged with the Authority under this section must be accompanied by certified copies of any such returns made since the company was first licensed under this Act in respect of insurance business, other than returns of which copies have previously been provided under this subsection.

[11/2013]

(4) References in this Act to documents lodged with the Authority are not to be taken to include documents required by subsection (3) to accompany documents so lodged.

(5) Where a licensed insurer —

(a) has an actuarial investigation made into its insurance business for which it maintains an insurance fund under this Act (whether with or without any other insurance business carried on by it); and

(b) the investigation is not made to comply with subsection (1) or with any provision as to returns in the law relating to insurance in a country outside Singapore, but the results of the investigation are made public,

then the insurer must, as to the lodging of documents with the Authority, comply with the requirements of subsection (1) as in the case of an investigation made under that subsection.

[37

[11/2013]

Power to require returns under section 94 or 95 to be rectified

96.—(1) If it appears to the Authority that any document lodged in accordance with section 94 or 95 —

(a) is, in any particular, unsatisfactory, incomplete, inaccurate or misleading; or

(b) does not comply with the requirements of this Act,

the Authority may, by written notice, require such explanations as it may consider necessary to be made by or on behalf of the insurer within such time (being at least 14 days) as is specified in the notice.

(2) The Authority may, after considering the explanations referred to in subsection (1), or if such explanations have not been given by or on behalf of the insurer within the time specified in that subsection, reject the document or give such directions as it may think necessary for its variation within such time (being at least one month) as is specified in the directions.

(3) Directions given under subsection (2) with respect to any document may require such consequential variations of any other document lodged by the insurer under section 94 or 95 as may be specified in the directions.

(4) Where directions are given under subsection (2), any document to which they relate is deemed not to have been lodged until it is resubmitted with the variations required by the directions, but the insurer is deemed to have submitted the document within the time limited by regulations prescribed or directions issued under section 94(3) if it is resubmitted with the required variations within the time limited by the directions.

[38

[11/2013]

Additional provisions as to returns under section 94 or 95

97.—(1) Any member or policy owner of an insurer has a right, on applying to the insurer, to be sent by the insurer at an address supplied by the member or policy owner copies of documents lodged by the insurer to comply with section 94 or 95, and to have the copies despatched not later than 14 days after the insurer receives the application.

(2) The right referred to in subsection (1) does not extend to any document excepted from this provision by regulations prescribed or

directions issued under section 94(3), or to a document of any other description except the last lodged of that description.

[11/2013]

(3) Any person has the right, on payment of the prescribed fee, at any time during working hours of the Authority's office, to inspect at that office any document lodged by an insurer to comply with section 94 or 95 and any document required by that section to accompany the document so lodged and make a copy of the whole or any part of it.

[11/2013]

(4) The right referred to in subsection (3) does not extend to any document excepted from this provision by regulations prescribed or directions issued under section 94(3), or to documents of any other description lodged more than 10 years previously.

[11/2013]

(5) In any proceedings, a certificate signed by any person appointed by the Authority under section 137 that a document is one lodged by an insurer to comply with section 94 or 95, or one that accompanied documents so lodged, is admissible as evidence of the facts certified.

(6) Any person who contravenes section 94 or 95 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$100,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$10,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[39

[11/2013]

Division 2 — Inspections

[11/2013]

[Act 12 of 2024 wef 24/01/2025]

Inspection by Authority

98.—(1) The Authority may, from time to time, inspect under conditions of secrecy, the books, accounts, records and other documents, whether in electronic, print or other form, of —

(a) a licensed insurer;

- (b) any branch or subsidiary outside Singapore of a licensed insurer established or incorporated in Singapore; or
- (c) an insurance intermediary.

[11/2013]

(2) For the purpose of an inspection under this section, a licensed insurer or insurance intermediary referred to in subsection (1) must —

- (a) produce the insurer's or insurance intermediary's books, accounts, records and other documents, whether in electronic, print or other form, to the Authority and give such information and facilities as may be required by the Authority to conduct the inspection; and
- (b) procure that any person who is in possession of such books, accounts, records and other documents referred to in paragraph (a) produces such books, accounts, records and other documents and give such information and facilities as may be required by the Authority.

[11/2013]

(3) The Authority may make copies of, or take possession of, any of the books, accounts, records and other documents, whether in electronic, print or other form, of a licensed insurer or an insurance intermediary.

[11/2013]

(4) Any person who, without reasonable excuse, fails to produce any book, account, record or other document or provide any information or facilities in accordance with subsection (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction —

- (a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$5,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction; or
- (b) in any other case, to a fine not exceeding \$100,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not

exceeding \$10,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[40
[11/2013]

99. [Deleted by Act 12 of 2024 wef 24/01/2025]

Inspection in Singapore by parent supervisory authority

100.—(1) In relation to a licensed insurer incorporated outside Singapore or a foreign-owned licensed insurer incorporated in Singapore, a parent supervisory authority may, with the prior written approval of the Authority and under conditions of secrecy, conduct an inspection in Singapore of the books of the licensed insurer in Singapore in accordance with this section, if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (a) the inspection is required by the parent supervisory authority for the sole purpose of carrying out its supervisory functions;
- (b) the parent supervisory authority —
 - (i) is prohibited by the laws applicable to the parent supervisory authority from disclosing information obtained by it in the course of the inspection to any other person; or
 - (ii) has given to the Authority such written undertaking as to the confidentiality of the information obtained, as the Authority may determine; and
- (c) the parent supervisory authority has given a written undertaking to the Authority to comply with the provisions of this Act and such conditions as the Authority may impose under subsection (2).

[11/2013]

(2) The Authority may at any time, whether before, on or after giving written approval for an inspection under this section, require the parent supervisory authority to comply with conditions relating to —

- (a) the classes of information to which the parent supervisory authority may or may not have access in the course of the inspection;
- (b) the conduct of the inspection;
- (c) the use or disclosure of any information obtained in the course of the inspection; and
- (d) such other matters as the Authority may determine.

[11/2013]

(3) Subject to compliance by a parent supervisory authority with such conditions as the Authority may impose under subsection (2), a licensed insurer under inspection —

- (a) must give the parent supervisory authority access to such books of the licensed insurer under inspection, and provide such information (including information relating to the licensed insurer's internal control systems) and facilities as may be required to conduct the inspection; and
- (b) is not required to give the parent supervisory authority access to its books or to provide information or facilities at such times or at such places as would unduly interfere with the proper conduct of the normal daily business of the licensed insurer under inspection.

[11/2013]

(4) A parent supervisory authority may, with the prior written approval of the Authority, appoint any person to conduct the inspection under subsection (1), and in such event, this section (other than this subsection) applies to the person as if a reference to the parent supervisory authority or any official of the parent supervisory authority in this section includes a reference to the person.

[11/2013]

(5) Any licensed insurer which, without reasonable excuse, refuses or neglects to afford access to any book or provide any information or facility as may be required by this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$100,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not

exceeding \$10,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[11/2013]

(6) To avoid doubt, this section, and section 101 in relation to an inspection under this section, do not apply to any inspection by a parent supervisory authority of the books of a licensed insurer, if —

- (a) the parent supervisory authority is an AML/CFT authority as defined in section 17 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2022, and exercises consolidated supervision authority as defined in that section over the licensed insurer; and

[Act 18 of 2022 wef 28/04/2023]

- (b) the inspection is solely for the purpose of such consolidated supervision.

[31/2017]

(7) In this section and section 101, unless the context otherwise requires —

“foreign-owned”, in relation to a licensed insurer incorporated in Singapore, means a licensed insurer whose parent is incorporated, formed or established in a foreign country;

“parent”, in relation to a licensed insurer, means a financial institution which is able to exercise a significant influence over the direction and management of the licensed insurer or which has a controlling interest in the licensed insurer;

“parent supervisory authority” —

- (a) in relation to a licensed insurer incorporated outside Singapore, means the supervisory authority which is responsible, under the laws of the country or territory where the licensed insurer or its parent is incorporated, formed or established, for supervising the licensed insurer or its parent, as the case may be; or
- (b) in relation to a foreign-owned licensed insurer incorporated in Singapore, means the supervisory

authority which has consolidated supervision authority over the licensed insurer.

[40B
[11/2013]

Confidentiality of inspection reports produced in respect of licensed insurer

101.—(1) Where a written report or any part thereof (called in this section the report) has been produced in respect of any licensed insurer in Singapore —

- (a) by the Authority upon an inspection under section 98; or
[Act 12 of 2024 wef 24/01/2025]
- (b) by a parent supervisory authority upon an inspection under section 100,

the report must not be disclosed by the licensed insurer, or any officer or auditor of the licensed insurer, to any other person except in the circumstances provided under subsection (2).

[11/2013]

(2) Disclosure of the report referred to in subsection (1) may be made —

- (a) by the licensed insurer in Singapore to any officer or auditor of that licensed insurer, solely in connection with the performance of the duties of the officer or auditor (as the case may be) in that licensed insurer;
- (b) by any officer or auditor of the licensed insurer in Singapore to any other officer or auditor of that licensed insurer, solely in connection with the performance of their duties in that licensed insurer;
- (c) to the Authority, if requested by the Authority, where the report has been produced by a parent supervisory authority; or
- (d) to such other person as the Authority may approve in writing.

[11/2013]

(3) In granting written approval for any disclosure under subsection (2)(d), the Authority may impose such conditions as it considers appropriate.

[11/2013]

(4) The obligation on an officer or auditor of a licensed insurer referred to in subsection (1) continues after the termination or cessation of the officer's or auditor's employment or appointment at the licensed insurer.

[11/2013]

(5) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) or fails to comply with any condition imposed by the Authority under subsection (3) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction —

(a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$125,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both; or

(b) in any other case, to a fine not exceeding \$250,000.

[11/2013]

(6) Any person to whom the report is disclosed and who knows or has reasonable grounds for believing, at the time of the disclosure, that the report was disclosed to the person in contravention of subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence, unless the person proves that —

(a) the disclosure was made contrary to the person's desire;

(b) where the disclosure was made in any written form, the person has as soon as practicable surrendered or taken all reasonable steps to surrender the report and all copies thereof to the Authority; and

(c) where the disclosure was made in an electronic form, the person has as soon as practicable taken all reasonable steps to ensure that all electronic copies of the report have been deleted, and that the report and all copies thereof in other forms have been surrendered to the Authority.

[11/2013]

(7) In this section, unless the context otherwise requires, "officer", in relation to a licensed insurer, includes —

- (a) a director, a secretary or an employee of the insurer;
- (b) a receiver or manager of any part of the undertaking of the insurer appointed under a power contained in any instrument; and
- (c) the liquidator of the insurer appointed in a voluntary winding up.

[40C

[11/2013]

[Act 12 of 2024 wef 24/01/2025]

Division 2A — Investigative powers of Authority

Subdivision (1) — Preliminary

Interpretation of this Division

101A. In this Division —

“auditor” means a public accountant who is registered or deemed to be registered under the Accountants Act 2004;

“book” includes any record, register, document or other record of information, and any account or accounting record, however compiled, recorded or stored, whether in written or printed form or on microfilm or in any other electronic form or otherwise;

“computer” and “data” have the meanings given by section 2(1) of the Computer Misuse Act 1993;

“law enforcement agency” means any authority or person charged with the duty of investigating offences or charging offenders under any written law;

“legal counsel” has the meaning given by section 3(7) of the Evidence Act 1893;

“officer” —

- (a) in relation to the Authority, includes any person employed by the Authority in an executive capacity; and

- (b) in relation to any corporation (other than a law enforcement agency), has the meaning given by section 4(1) of the Companies Act 1967;

“prescribed written law” means this Act or any of the following Acts, and any subsidiary legislation made under this Act or those Acts:

- (a) Banking Act 1970;
- (b) Credit Bureau Act 2016;
- (c) Deposit Insurance and Policy Owners’ Protection Schemes Act 2011;
- (d) Finance Companies Act 1967;
- (e) Financial Advisers Act 2001;
- (f) Financial Holding Companies Act 2013;
- (g) Financial Services and Markets Act 2022;
- (h) Monetary Authority of Singapore Act 1970;
- (i) Payment Services Act 2019;
- (j) Securities and Futures Act 2001;
- (k) Trust Companies Act 2005;
- (l) any other Act that the Authority may prescribe by regulations made under section 154.

[Act 12 of 2024 wef 24/01/2025]

Subdivision (2) — General

Investigation by Authority

101B.—(1) The Authority may conduct such investigation as it considers necessary or expedient for any of the following purposes:

- (a) to perform any of its functions and duties under this Act;
- (b) to ensure compliance with this Act or any written direction issued under this Act;

- (c) to investigate an alleged or suspected contravention of any provision of this Act or any written direction issued under this Act.

(2) The Authority may exercise any of its powers under this Division for the purposes of conducting an investigation under subsection (1) despite the provisions of any prescribed written law or any requirement imposed thereunder or any rule of law.

(3) Subject to subsection (5), a requirement imposed by the Authority under this Division has effect despite any obligations as to secrecy or other restrictions upon the disclosure of information imposed by any prescribed written law or any requirement imposed thereunder, any rule of law, any contract or any rule of professional conduct.

(4) Subject to subsection (5), any person who complies with a requirement imposed by the Authority under this Division is not treated as being in breach of any restriction upon the disclosure of information or thing imposed by any prescribed written law or any requirement imposed thereunder, any rule of law, any contract or any rule of professional conduct.

(5) Nothing in this section requires a person to disclose any information subject to legal privilege.

(6) No civil or criminal action, other than proceedings for an offence under section 101R, shall lie against any person —

- (a) for giving assistance to the Authority, including answering questions, if the person had given the assistance or answered the questions in good faith in compliance with a requirement imposed by the Authority under this Division;
- (b) for providing information, producing books or giving access to data to the Authority, if the person had done so in good faith in compliance with a requirement imposed by the Authority under this Division; or
- (c) for doing or omitting to do any act, if the person had done or omitted to do the act in good faith and as a result of

complying with a requirement imposed by the Authority under this Division.

(7) In this section, a reference to a requirement imposed by the Authority under this Division includes a reference to a requirement imposed by an investigator or authorised person under Subdivision (3) or (4).

[Act 12 of 2024 wef 24/01/2025]

Confidentiality of investigation reports

101C.—(1) Where a written report or any part of a written report (called in this section the report) has been produced by the Authority in respect of any investigation under section 101B and is provided by the Authority to the person under investigation (called in this section the investigated person), the report must not be disclosed by the investigated person or, if the investigated person is a corporation, by any of its officers or auditors, to any other person except in the circumstances provided under subsection (2).

(2) Disclosure of the report mentioned in subsection (1) may be made —

- (a) by the investigated person to any officer or auditor of that investigated person solely in connection with the performance of the duties of the officer or auditor (as the case may be) in that investigated person;
- (b) by any officer or auditor of the investigated person to any other officer or auditor of that investigated person, solely in connection with the performance of their duties in that investigated person; or
- (c) to such other person as the Authority may approve in writing.

(3) In granting written approval for any disclosure under subsection (2)(c), the Authority may impose such conditions or restrictions as it thinks fit on the investigated person, any of its officers or auditors or the person to whom disclosure is approved, and that person must comply with such conditions or restrictions.

(4) The obligation on an officer or auditor mentioned in subsection (1) continues after the termination or cessation of his or her employment or appointment by the investigated person.

(5) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) or (3) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$125,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both.

(6) Any person to whom the report is disclosed and who knows or has reasonable grounds for believing, at the time of the disclosure, that the report was disclosed to the person in contravention of subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both, unless the person proves that —

- (a) the disclosure was made contrary to the person's desire;
- (b) where the disclosure was made in any written or printed form, the person had, as soon as practicable after receiving the report, surrendered or taken all reasonable steps to surrender the report and all copies of the report to the Authority; and
- (c) where the disclosure was made in an electronic form, the person had, as soon as practicable after receiving the report, taken all reasonable steps to ensure that all electronic copies of the report had been deleted and that the report and all copies of the report in other forms had been surrendered to the Authority.

[Act 12 of 2024 wef 24/01/2025]

Self-incrimination and saving for advocates and solicitors

101D.—(1) A person is not excused from disclosing information to the Authority, or an investigator or authorised person mentioned in Subdivision (3) or (4), pursuant to a requirement made of the person under any provision of this Division, on the ground that the disclosure of the information might tend to incriminate the person.

(2) Where a person claims, before making a statement disclosing information that the person is required to disclose under any provision of this Division to the Authority or to an investigator or

authorised person mentioned in Subdivision (3) or (4), that the statement might tend to incriminate the person, that statement is not admissible in evidence against the person in criminal proceedings other than proceedings for an offence under section 101R(5).

(3) For the purposes of any proceedings for an offence under this Act, the making of a statement by an accused person made pursuant to a requirement mentioned in subsection (1), is not to be regarded under section 258(3) of the Criminal Procedure Code 2010 as caused by any inducement, threat or promise merely because the Authority, investigator or authorised person had earlier informed the accused person that the accused person was not excused from disclosing information on the ground that the disclosure of the information might tend to incriminate the accused person, if the Authority, investigator or authorised person (as the case may be) believed in good faith, when so informing the accused person, that —

- (a) the accused person was concerned in an offence under this Act; or
- (b) a reasonable complaint has been made, or credible information has been received, or a reasonable suspicion exists, that the accused person was concerned in an offence under this Act.

(4) Nothing in this Division —

- (a) compels an advocate and solicitor or legal counsel to disclose or produce a privileged communication, or a book or other material containing a privileged communication, made by or to the advocate and solicitor or legal counsel in that capacity; or
- (b) authorises the taking of any such book or other material which is in the possession of an advocate and solicitor or legal counsel.

(5) Despite subsection (4), an advocate and solicitor or legal counsel —

- (a) who is required under this Division to disclose or produce a privileged communication, or a book or other material

containing a privileged communication, made by or to the advocate and solicitor or legal counsel in that capacity; and

- (b) who refuses to disclose or produce the privileged communication, book or other material,

must give the name and address (if he or she knows them) of the person to whom, or by or on behalf of whom, that privileged communication was made.

[Act 12 of 2024 wef 24/01/2025]

Subdivision (3) — Examination of persons

Requirement to appear for examination

101E.—(1) For the purpose of an investigation under this Division, the Authority may, in writing, require a person —

- (a) to give to the Authority all reasonable assistance in connection with the investigation; and
- (b) to appear before an officer of the Authority duly authorised by the Authority for examination and to answer questions.

(2) A written requirement imposed under subsection (1) must state the general nature of the matter mentioned in that subsection.

[Act 12 of 2024 wef 24/01/2025]

Proceedings at examination

101F. The provisions of this Subdivision apply where, pursuant to a requirement made under section 101E for the purposes of an investigation under this Division, a person (called in this Subdivision the examinee) appears before another person (called in this Subdivision the investigator) for examination.

[Act 12 of 2024 wef 24/01/2025]

Requirements made of examinee

101G.—(1) The investigator may examine the examinee on oath or affirmation, and may, for that purpose, administer an oath or affirmation to the examinee.

(2) The oath or affirmation to be taken or made by the examinee for the purposes of the examination is an oath or affirmation that the statements that the examinee will make are true.

(3) The investigator may require the examinee to answer a question that is put to the examinee at the examination and is relevant to a matter that the Authority is investigating, or is to investigate, under this Division.

[Act 12 of 2024 wef 24/01/2025]

Examination to take place in private

101H.—(1) The examination must take place in private and the investigator may give directions as to who may be present during the examination or part thereof.

(2) A person must not be present at the examination unless the person is —

- (a) the investigator or the examinee;
- (b) a person approved by the Authority; or
- (c) entitled to be present by virtue of a direction under subsection (1).

[Act 12 of 2024 wef 24/01/2025]

Record of examination

101I.—(1) The investigator may, and must if the examinee so requests, cause a record to be made of statements made at the examination.

(2) If a record made under subsection (1) is in writing or is reduced to writing —

- (a) the investigator may require the examinee to read the record, or to have it read to the examinee, and may require the examinee to sign it; and
- (b) the investigator must, if requested in writing by the examinee to give to the examinee a copy of the written record, provide a copy of the written record without charge

within a reasonable time, subject to such conditions as the investigator may impose.

[Act 12 of 2024 wef 24/01/2025]

Giving copies of record to other persons

101J.—(1) The Authority may, subject to such conditions or restrictions as it may impose, give a copy of a written record of the examination, or such a copy together with a copy of any related book, to an advocate and solicitor acting on behalf of a person who is carrying on, or is contemplating in good faith, a legal proceeding in respect of a matter to which the examination relates.

(2) If the Authority gives a copy of a written record or book to a person under subsection (1), the person, or any other person who has possession, custody or control of the copy or a further copy of the copy, must not, except in connection with preparing, beginning or carrying on, or in the course of, any legal proceeding —

(a) use the copy or a further copy of the copy; or

(b) publish, or communicate to a person, the copy, a further copy of the copy, or any part of the contents of the copy.

(3) The Authority may, subject to such conditions or restrictions as it may impose, give to a person other than a person mentioned in subsection (1), a copy of a written record of the examination, or the copy together with a copy of any related book.

[Act 12 of 2024 wef 24/01/2025]

Copies given subject to conditions

101K. If a copy of any written record or book is given to a person under section 101I(2) or 101J(1) or (3) subject to conditions or restrictions imposed by the investigator or the Authority (as the case may be), the person, and any other person who has possession, custody or control of the copy or the further copy of the copy, must comply with the conditions or restrictions.

[Act 12 of 2024 wef 24/01/2025]

*Subdivision (4) — Powers to obtain information***Power of Authority to order production of books, provision of information or giving of access to data**

101L. For the purpose of an investigation under this Division, the Authority may, in writing, require —

- (a) a person who is believed to possess, or to have power to access, any book, or who is believed to possess any information, relating to any matter under investigation; or
- (b) a person who is believed to have power to access any data relating to any matter under investigation,

to —

- (c) produce the book or a copy of the book, or to provide the information, at the time and place specified in the written requirement;
- (d) give the Authority or any officer of the Authority who is authorised by the Authority for this purpose (called in this section an investigator) access to the book or data; or
- (e) provide such reasonable assistance as the Authority or an investigator may require for the purposes of accessing the book or data.

[Act 12 of 2024 wef 24/01/2025]

Power to enter premises without warrant

101M.—(1) In connection with an investigation under this Division, any officer of the Authority who is authorised by the Authority to do so (called in this section an investigator) and such other officers or persons as the Authority has authorised in writing to accompany the investigator (each called in this section an authorised person) may enter any premises.

(2) An investigator or authorised person accompanying the investigator must not enter any premises in the exercise of the powers under this section unless the investigator has given the occupier of the premises a written notice which —

- (a) gives at least 2 working days' notice of the intended entry;

- (b) indicates the subject matter and purpose of the investigation; and
 - (c) indicates the nature of the offences investigated.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply —
 - (a) if the investigation relates to an alleged or suspected contravention of any provision of this Act and the investigator has reasonable grounds for suspecting that the premises are, or have been, occupied by a person who is being investigated in relation to the contravention; or
 - (b) if the investigator has taken all such steps as are reasonably practicable to give notice under subsection (2)(a) but has not been able to do so.
- (4) Where subsection (3) applies, the power of entry conferred by subsection (1) may only be exercised upon production of —
 - (a) evidence of the investigator's authorisation and the authorisation of every authorised person accompanying the investigator; and
 - (b) a document containing information indicating the subject matter and purpose of the investigation and the nature of the offences investigated.
- (5) Without affecting section 101L, an investigator or authorised person entering any premises under this section may —
 - (a) bring with him or her to the premises such items as appear to him or her to be necessary;
 - (b) require any person on the premises to produce any book or copy of any book or to give access to any data which the investigator or authorised person considers relates to any matter relevant to the investigation;
 - (c) require any person on the premises to state, to the best of the person's knowledge and belief, where any such book or data is to be found; and
 - (d) take any step, or issue to any person on the premises any requirement, which appears to be necessary for the purpose

of preserving or preventing interference with any such book or data.

[Act 12 of 2024 wef 24/01/2025]

Warrant to seize books, etc.

101N.—(1) A Magistrate may, on the application of the Authority —

(a) issue a warrant, if the Magistrate is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to suspect that there is, on any particular premises, any book, or a computer in which any data is contained or to which any data is available —

(i) being any book or data the production of which, or access to which, has been required under section 101L or 101M, but which has not been produced, or access to which has not been given, in compliance with that requirement; or

(ii) being any book or data which, if production of which or access to which is required under section 101L or 101M, will be concealed, removed, tampered with or destroyed; and

(b) if the Magistrate is also satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to suspect that there is, on those premises, any other book, or a computer in which any other data is contained or to which any other data is available, which relates to any matter relevant to the investigation concerned, direct that the powers exercisable under the warrant extend to such other book or computer.

(2) A warrant issued under subsection (1) authorises the Authority or any person named in the warrant, with or without assistance —

(a) to enter the premises specified in the warrant, using such force as is reasonably necessary for the purpose;

(b) to search the premises and to break open and search anything, whether a fixture or not, in the premises;

- (c) to take possession of, or secure against interference, any book or computer that appears to be a book or computer mentioned in subsection (1)(a) or (b);
- (d) to require any person to provide an explanation of any book or data that appears to be any book or data mentioned in subsection (1)(a) or (b), or to state, to the best of that person's knowledge and belief, where any such book or data may be found;
- (e) to search any person on those premises, if there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the person has in his or her possession any book or computer that appears to be a book or computer mentioned in subsection (1)(a) or (b), or any equipment or article which relates to any matter relevant to the investigation concerned;
- (f) to remove from those premises for examination any book that appears to be a book mentioned in subsection (1)(a) or (b), or any equipment (including a computer) or article which relates to any matter relevant to the investigation concerned;
- (g) to access, inspect and check the operation of a computer on the premises specified in the warrant, if there are reasonable grounds to suspect that any data mentioned in subsection (1)(a) or (b) is or has been contained in or available to the computer, or that the computer is a computer mentioned in subsection (1)(a) or (b);
- (h) to use any computer mentioned in paragraph (g), or cause any such computer to be used —
 - (i) to search any book or data that appears to be a book or any data mentioned in subsection (1)(a) or (b), that is contained in or available to such computer; and
 - (ii) to make a copy of any such book or data;
- (i) to prevent any other person from gaining access to, or using, any computer mentioned in paragraph (g) (including by changing any username, password or other

authentication information required to gain access to the computer);

(j) to order any person —

- (i) to stop accessing or using or to not access or use any computer mentioned in paragraph (g); or
- (ii) to access or use any such computer only under such conditions as the Authority or any person named in the warrant may specify; and

(k) to order —

- (i) any person whom the Authority or any person named in the warrant reasonably suspects of using, or of having used, a computer mentioned in paragraph (g);
- (ii) any person having charge of, or otherwise concerned with the operation of, any such computer; or
- (iii) any person whom the Authority or any person named in the warrant reasonably believes has knowledge of or access to any username, password or other authentication information required to gain access to any such computer,

to provide any of the following types of assistance to the Authority:

- (iv) assistance to gain access to the computer (including assistance through the provision of any username, password or other authentication information required to gain access to the computer);
- (v) assistance to prevent a person (other than the Authority or any person named in the warrant) from gaining access to, or using, the computer, including assistance in changing any username, password or other authentication information required to gain access to the computer.

(3) The Authority or any person named in the warrant may allow any equipment or article mentioned in subsection (2)(f) to be retained

on the premises specified in the warrant, subject to such conditions as the Authority or that person may require.

(4) Any person entering any premises by virtue of a warrant issued under subsection (1) may bring with him or her to the premises such items as appear to him or her to be necessary.

(5) Where a warrant is issued under subsection (1), and there is no one present at the premises specified in the warrant when the Authority or any person named in the warrant proposes to execute the warrant, the Authority or that person must, before executing the warrant —

- (a) take such steps as are reasonable in all the circumstances to inform the occupier of the premises of the intended entry into the premises; and
- (b) subject to subsection (6), give the occupier or the occupier's legal or other representative a reasonable opportunity to be present when the warrant is executed.

(6) If the Authority or any person named in the warrant is unable to inform the occupier of the premises of the intended entry into the premises, the Authority or that person must, when executing the warrant, leave a copy of the warrant in a prominent place on the premises.

(7) On leaving any premises specified in a warrant issued under subsection (1), the Authority or any person named in the warrant must, if the premises are unoccupied or if the occupier of the premises is temporarily absent, leave the premises as effectively secured as the Authority or that person found the premises.

(8) The powers conferred by this section are in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other powers conferred by any other written law or rule of law.

(9) In this section —

“occupier”, in relation to any premises specified in a warrant issued under subsection (1), includes any person whom the Authority or any person named in the warrant reasonably believes to be the occupier of those premises;

“premises” includes any structure, building, aircraft, vehicle or vessel.

[Act 12 of 2024 wef 24/01/2025]

Powers where books are produced, etc.

101O.—(1) This section applies where —

- (a) any book is produced to the Authority, or access to any book, or any data contained in or available to a computer, is given to the Authority —
 - (i) pursuant to a requirement under section 101L; or
 - (ii) during an entry into any premises by an investigator or authorised person under section 101M;
- (b) under a warrant issued under section 101N(1), the Authority or a person named therein —
 - (i) takes possession of any book or computer; or
 - (ii) secures any book or computer against interference;
or
- (c) under a previous application of subsection (6), any book or computer is delivered into the possession of the Authority or a person authorised by it.

(2) If subsection (1)(a) applies, the Authority may take possession of any book or computer mentioned in that provision.

(3) The Authority or, where applicable, a person mentioned in subsection (1)(b) or (c) may —

- (a) inspect, and make copies of, or take extracts from, a book, or any data contained in or available to the computer, mentioned in that subsection;
- (b) use, or permit the use of, a book, or any data contained in or available to the computer, mentioned in that subsection for the purposes of any proceedings;
- (c) retain possession of a book or computer mentioned in that subsection for so long as is necessary —

- (i) for the purposes of exercising a power conferred by this section;
 - (ii) for a decision to be made about whether or not any proceedings to which the book or any data contained in or available to the computer would be relevant should be instituted; or
 - (iii) for such proceedings to be instituted and carried on; and
- (d) require any book stored in any electronic form, or any data, which the Authority or person mentioned in subsection (1)(b) or (c) is satisfied relates to any matter relevant to an investigation under this Division, to be produced in a form which can be taken away and which is visible and legible.

(4) No person is entitled, as against the Authority or, where applicable, a person mentioned in subsection (1)(b) or (c) to claim a lien on any book or computer mentioned in that subsection, but such a lien is not otherwise prejudiced.

(5) While any book or computer is in the possession of the Authority or (where applicable) the person mentioned in subsection (1)(b) or (c), the Authority or the person —

- (a) must permit another person to inspect at all reasonable times the book or computer as the second-mentioned person would be entitled to inspect if the book or computer were not in the possession of the Authority or the firstmentioned person; and
- (b) may permit any other person to inspect the book or computer.

(6) If subsection (1)(a) or (b)(i) applies, an investigator or authorised person mentioned in subsection (1)(a) or a person mentioned in subsection (1)(b) may deliver any book or computer into the possession of the Authority or of a person authorised by the Authority to receive them.

(7) If subsection (1)(a) or (b) or (6) applies, the Authority, an investigator or authorised person mentioned in subsection (1)(a), a person mentioned in subsection (1)(b) or a person into whose possession any book or computer is delivered under subsection (6), may require —

- (a) if subsection (1)(a) applies — a person who produced the book or gave access to the book or the data contained in or available to the computer; or
- (b) if subsection (1)(b) applies — a person who was a party to the preparation of the book or any data contained in or available to the computer,

to explain, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, any matter about the preparation of the book or data or any matter to which the book or data relates.

[Act 12 of 2024 wef 24/01/2025]

Powers where books not produced, information not provided or access to book or data not given

101P. Where a person fails to comply with a requirement imposed by the Authority under section 101L to produce any book, provide any information or give access to any book or data, the Authority may require the person to state, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief —

- (a) the place where such book, or any computer in which such data is contained or to which such data is available, may be found;
- (b) the person who last had possession, custody or control of such book, or any computer in which such data is contained or to which such data is available, and the place where that person may be found; or
- (c) the person who possesses such information and the place where that person may be found.

[Act 12 of 2024 wef 24/01/2025]

Copies of or extracts from books to be admitted in evidence

101Q.—(1) Subject to this section, a copy of or extract from any book referred to in this Division that is proved to be a true copy of the book, or of the relevant part of the book, is admissible in evidence as if it were the original book, or the relevant part of the original book.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), evidence that a copy of or extract from any book is a true copy of the book or of a part of the book, may be given by a person who has compared the copy or extract with the book or the relevant part of the book, and may be given orally or by an affidavit sworn, or by a declaration made, before a person authorised to take affidavits or statutory declarations.

[Act 12 of 2024 wef 24/01/2025]

Offences under this Division

101R.—(1) An advocate and solicitor or legal counsel who, without reasonable excuse, fails to comply with section 101D(5) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$5,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

(2) A person who, without reasonable excuse, refuses or fails to comply with —

(a) any requirement imposed under section 101E(1), 101G(3), 101M(5)(b), (c) or (d), 101O(3)(d) or (7) or 101P; or

(b) any requirement imposed pursuant to a warrant issued under section 101N(1),

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both.

(3) A person who, without reasonable excuse, refuses or fails to comply with —

(a) any requirement of an investigator under section 101I(2)(a); or

(b) section 101J(2) or 101K,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

(4) A person who, without reasonable excuse, refuses or fails to comply with a requirement imposed under section 101L shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$5,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

(5) A person who —

(a) in purported compliance with a requirement imposed under section 101D(5), 101L, 101M(5)(b), (c) or (d), 101O(3)(d) or (7) or 101P, or pursuant to a warrant issued under section 101N(1); or

(b) in the course of examination of the person,

provides information or makes a statement that is false or misleading in a material particular shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both.

(6) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence under subsection (5) if the defendant proves that the defendant believed on reasonable grounds that the information or statement was true and not misleading.

(7) Any person who, knowing or having reasonable grounds to believe that any book, computer, equipment or article relates to a matter that the Authority is investigating or about to investigate under this Division —

(a) conceals, destroys, mutilates or alters that book, computer, equipment or article; or

(b) if any such book, computer, equipment or article is within the territory of Singapore, takes or sends the book, computer, equipment or article out of Singapore,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$100,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both.

(8) A person who, without reasonable excuse, obstructs or hinders the Authority in the exercise of any power under this Division, or obstructs or hinders a person who is exercising any power under section 101M(1) or (5) or executing a warrant issued under section 101N(1), shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both.

(9) Any occupier or person in charge of any premises who fails to provide, to any person who enters those premises under section 101M(1) or under a warrant issued under section 101N(1), all reasonable facilities and assistance for the effective exercise of that person's powers under section 101M(1) or (5) or under the warrant (as the case may be) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

[Act 12 of 2024 wef 24/01/2025]

Division 2B — Transfer of evidence

Interpretation of this Division

101S. In this Division —

“book” includes any record, register, document or other record of information, and any account or accounting record, however compiled, recorded or stored, whether in written or printed form or on microfilm or in any other electronic form or otherwise;

“Commercial Affairs Officer” means a Commercial Affairs Officer appointed under section 64 of the Police Force Act 2004;

“data” has the meaning given by section 2(1) of the Computer Misuse Act 1993;

“police officer” means a member of the Singapore Police Force.

[Act 12 of 2024 wef 24/01/2025]

Evidence obtained by Authority may be used in criminal investigations and proceedings

101T.—(1) Despite the provisions of any written law or rule of law, the Authority may provide any book, written record of any examination or other information, or access to any data, obtained by the Authority under Division 2A to —

- (a) a police officer;
- (b) a Commercial Affairs Officer; or
- (c) the Public Prosecutor,

for the purposes of any investigation into or criminal proceedings against a person for an alleged or suspected contravention of any provision under this Act.

(2) To avoid doubt, any book, written record of examination or other information provided, or any data to which access is provided, by the Authority under subsection (1) is not inadmissible in any criminal proceedings by reason only that it was first obtained by the Authority under this Act, and the admissibility thereof is to be determined in accordance with the rules of evidence under written law and any relevant rules of law.

[Act 12 of 2024 wef 24/01/2025]

Evidence obtained under Criminal Procedure Code 2010 may be used for purposes of Act

101U. Despite the provisions of any written law or any rule of law, any book, data, statement or other information obtained by —

- (a) a police officer or a Commercial Affairs Officer in the exercise of his or her powers under Divisions 1 and 2 of Part 4 of the Criminal Procedure Code 2010; or
- (b) an authorised person mentioned in section 20(1) or (1A), 39(1) or 40(2) of the Criminal Procedure Code 2010, in the exercise of his or her powers under those sections,

may be provided to the following persons for the following purposes, if it is in the public interest to do so:

- (c) to the Authority — for the purpose of any investigation under section 101B(1);
- (d) to the Minister or to an Appeal Advisory Committee constituted under section 127 — for the purpose of any appeal against a decision of the Authority under this Act.
[Act 12 of 2024 wef 24/01/2025]

Division 3 — Powers where licensed insurer or insurance intermediary is unable to meet obligations, etc.

[11/2013]

Action by Authority if relevant person unable to meet obligations, etc.

102.—(1) The Authority may exercise one or more of the powers specified in subsection (2) as appears to it to be necessary where —

- (a) the Authority is satisfied that —
 - (i) the affairs of any relevant person are being conducted in a manner which is likely to be detrimental to the public interest or the interest of the policy owners or prejudicial to the interest of the relevant person;
 - (ii) a relevant person is or is likely to become insolvent, or that it is or is likely to become unable to meet its obligations, or that it is about to suspend payments;
 - (iii) a relevant person has contravened any of the provisions of this Act; or
 - (iv) a relevant person has failed to comply with any conditions attached to its registration (if any), or licence, as the case may be;
- (b) a relevant person informs the Authority that it is or is likely to become insolvent, or that it is or is likely to become unable to meet its obligations, or that it has suspended or is about to suspend payments;
- (c) a relevant person becomes unable to meet its obligations, or is insolvent, or suspends payments; or

(d) the Authority considers it in the public interest to do so.

[16/2011; 11/2013]

(2) The Authority may exercise all or any of the following powers for the purposes of subsection (1):

(a) issue such directions to require the relevant person to take any action or to do or not to do any act or thing whatsoever in relation to its business as the Authority may consider necessary, including —

(i) recruiting such management personnel as may be necessary to enable it to conduct its business in accordance with sound insurance principles;

(ii) removing any of its directors or any person whom the Authority considers unfit to be associated with it;

(iii) taking action as to the disposition or recovery of its property;

(iv) taking any available steps for the recovery by the relevant person (as the case may be) of sums appearing to the Authority to have been illegally or improperly paid;

(v) in the case of a licensed insurer, stopping the renewal or issuance of further policies of the class of business which the insurer is carrying on;

(vi) making such arrangements with respect to reinsurance as the Authority so specifies; or

(vii) taking action to make good any default under section 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 81 or 82;

(b) subject to subsection (3), assume control of and manage such of the business of a licensed insurer as the Authority may determine, or appoint one or more persons as statutory manager to do so on such terms and conditions as the Authority may specify.

[16/2011; 11/2013]

(3) In the case of a licensed insurer incorporated outside Singapore, any appointment of a statutory manager or any assumption of control

by the Authority of any business of the licensed insurer under subsection (2) is only in relation to —

- (a) the business and affairs of the licensed insurer carried on, or managed in or from, Singapore; and
- (b) the property of the licensed insurer located in Singapore, or reflected in the books of the licensed insurer in Singapore (as the case may be) in relation to its operations in Singapore.

[16/2011; 11/2013]

(4) Where the Authority appoints 2 or more persons as the statutory manager of a licensed insurer, it must specify, in the terms and conditions of the appointment, which of the duties, functions and powers of the statutory manager —

- (a) may be discharged or exercised by such persons jointly and severally;
- (b) must be discharged or exercised by such persons jointly; and
- (c) must be discharged or exercised by a specified person or such persons.

[16/2011; 11/2013]

(5) Where the Authority has exercised any power under subsection (2), it may, at any time and without prejudice to its power under section 13(3)(p), do one or more of the following:

- (a) vary or revoke any requirement of any appointment made by or any action taken by the Authority in the exercise of such power, on such terms and conditions as it may specify;
- (b) further exercise any of the powers under subsection (2);
- (c) add to, vary or revoke any term or condition specified by the Authority under this section.

[16/2011]

(6) No liability shall be incurred by a statutory manager as a result of anything done (including any statement made) or omitted to be done with reasonable care and in good faith in the course of or in connection with —

- (a) the exercise or purported exercise of any power under this Act;
- (b) the performance or purported performance of any function or duty under this Act; or
- (c) the compliance or purported compliance with this Act.

[16/2011]

(7) Any relevant person who fails to comply with any direction of the Authority under this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction —

- (a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$125,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$12,500 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction; or
- (b) in any other case, to a fine not exceeding \$250,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$25,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[41

[11/2013]

Effect of assumption of control under section 102

103.—(1) Upon assuming control of the relevant business of a licensed insurer, the Authority or statutory manager (as the case may be) must take custody or control of the relevant business.

[16/2011; 11/2013]

(2) During the period when the Authority or statutory manager is in control of the relevant business of a licensed insurer, the Authority or statutory manager must manage the relevant business of the licensed insurer in the name of and on behalf of the insurer and is deemed to be an agent of the insurer.

[16/2011; 11/2013]

(3) In managing the relevant business of a licensed insurer, the Authority or statutory manager —

- (a) must take into consideration the interests of the policy owners of the licensed insurer; and
- (b) has all the duties, powers and functions of the members of the board of directors of the licensed insurer (collectively and individually) under this Act, the Companies Act 1967 and the constitution of the licensed insurer, including powers of delegation, in relation to the relevant business of the licensed insurer; but nothing in this paragraph requires the Authority or the statutory manager to call any meeting of the licensed insurer under the Companies Act 1967, the Co-operative Societies Act 1979 or the constitution of the licensed insurer.

[16/2011; 11/2013]

(4) Despite any written law or rule of law, on the assumption of control of the relevant business of a licensed insurer by the Authority or statutory manager —

- (a) where the licensed insurer is established or incorporated in Singapore, any appointment of a person as a chief executive or director of the licensed insurer; or
- (b) where the licensed insurer is established or incorporated outside Singapore, any appointment of a person as a chief executive of the insurer insofar as the appointment relates to the relevant business of the licensed insurer,

which was in force immediately before the assumption of control, is deemed to be revoked unless the Authority gives its approval, by written notice to the person and the licensed insurer, for the person to remain in the appointment.

[16/2011; 11/2013]

(5) Despite any written law or rule of law, during the period when the Authority or statutory manager is in control of the relevant business of a licensed insurer, no person may be appointed —

- (a) where the licensed insurer is established or incorporated in Singapore, as a chief executive or director of the licensed insurer; or

- (b) where the licensed insurer is established or incorporated outside Singapore, as a chief executive of the licensed insurer, insofar as the appointment relates to the relevant business of the licensed insurer,

except with the approval of the Authority.

[16/2011; 11/2013]

(6) Where the Authority has given its approval under subsection (4) or (5) for a person to remain in the appointment of, or for a person to be appointed as, a chief executive or a director of a licensed insurer, the Authority may at any time, by written notice to the person and the licensed insurer, revoke its approval and such appointment is deemed to be revoked on the date specified in the notice.

[16/2011; 11/2013]

(7) Despite any written law or rule of law, if any person, whose appointment as a chief executive or director of a licensed insurer is revoked under subsection (4) or (6), acts or purports to act after the revocation —

- (a) where the licensed insurer is established or incorporated in Singapore, as a chief executive or director of the insurer; or
- (b) where the licensed insurer is established or incorporated outside Singapore, as a chief executive of the licensed insurer in relation to the relevant business of the insurer,

during the period when the Authority or statutory manager is in control of the relevant business of the licensed insurer —

- (c) the act or purported act of the person is invalid and of no effect; and
- (d) the person shall be guilty of an offence.

[16/2011; 11/2013]

(8) Despite any written law or rule of law, if any person who is appointed as a chief executive or director of a licensed insurer in contravention of subsection (5) acts or purports to act —

- (a) where the licensed insurer is established or incorporated in Singapore, as a chief executive or director of the licensed insurer; or

- (b) where the licensed insurer is established or incorporated outside Singapore, as a chief executive of the licensed insurer in relation to the relevant business of the licensed insurer,

during the period when the Authority or statutory manager is in control of the relevant business of the licensed insurer —

- (c) the act or purported act of the person is invalid and of no effect; and
- (d) the person shall be guilty of an offence.

[16/2011; 11/2013]

(9) During the period when the Authority or statutory manager is in control of the relevant business of a licensed insurer —

- (a) if there is any conflict or inconsistency between —
- (i) a direction or decision given by the Authority or statutory manager (including a direction or decision to a person or body of persons referred to in sub-paragraph (ii)); and
- (ii) a direction or decision given by a chief executive, director, member, executive officer, employee, agent or office holder, or the board of directors, of the licensed insurer,

the direction or decision referred to in sub-paragraph (i), to the extent of the conflict or inconsistency, prevails over the direction or decision referred to in sub-paragraph (ii); and

- (b) a person must not exercise any voting or other right attached to any share in the licensed insurer in any manner that may defeat or interfere with any duty, function or power of the Authority or statutory manager, and any such act or purported act is invalid and of no effect.

[16/2011; 11/2013]

(10) Any person who is guilty of an offence under subsection (7) or (8) shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$125,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$12,500

for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[11/2013]

(11) In this section, “constitution of the licensed insurer” means the memorandum of association and articles of association of the licensed insurer or other instrument under which the licensed insurer is established or incorporated.

[41A

[16/2011; 11/2013]

Duration of control

104.—(1) The Authority must cease to be in control of the relevant business of a licensed insurer when the Authority is satisfied that the reasons for its assumption of control of the relevant business have ceased to exist or that it is no longer necessary for the protection of the policy owners of the licensed insurer.

[16/2011; 11/2013]

(2) A statutory manager is deemed to have assumed control of the relevant business of a licensed insurer on the date of his or her appointment as a statutory manager.

[16/2011; 11/2013]

(3) The appointment of a statutory manager in relation to the relevant business of a licensed insurer may be revoked by the Authority at any time —

(a) if the Authority is satisfied that the reasons for the appointment have ceased to exist or that it is no longer necessary for the protection of the policy owners of the licensed insurer; or

(b) on any other ground,

and upon such revocation, the statutory manager ceases to be in control of the relevant business of the licensed insurer.

[16/2011; 11/2013]

(4) The Authority must publish in the *Gazette* the date, and any other particulars that it thinks fit, of —

(a) its assumption of control of the relevant business of a licensed insurer;

- (b) the cessation of its control of the relevant business of a licensed insurer;
- (c) the appointment of a statutory manager in relation to the relevant business of a licensed insurer; and
- (d) the revocation of a statutory manager's appointment in relation to the relevant business of a licensed insurer.

[41B

[16/2011; 11/2013]

Responsibilities of officers, member, etc., of licensed insurer

105.—(1) During the period when the Authority or statutory manager is in control of the relevant business of a licensed insurer —

- (a) the General Division of the High Court may, on an application of the Authority or statutory manager, direct any person who has ceased to be or who is still a chief executive, director, member, executive officer, employee, agent, banker, auditor or office-holder of, or trustee for, the licensed insurer to pay, deliver, convey, surrender or transfer to the Authority or statutory manager, within such period as the General Division of the High Court may specify, any property, book, accounts, record or other documents, whether in electronic, print or other form, of the insurer which is comprised in, forms part of or relates to the relevant business of the insurer, and which is in the person's possession or control; and
- (b) any person who has ceased to be or who is still a chief executive, director, member, executive officer, employee, agent, banker, auditor or office-holder of, or trustee for, the insurer must give to the Authority or statutory manager such information as the Authority or statutory manager may require for the discharge of its, his or her duties or functions, or the exercise of its, his or her powers, in relation to the licensed insurer, within such time and in such manner as may be specified by the Authority or statutory manager.

[16/2011; 11/2013; 40/2019]

- (2) Any person who —
- (a) without reasonable excuse, fails to comply with subsection (1)(b); or
 - (b) in purported compliance with subsection (1)(b), knowingly or recklessly provides any information or document that is false or misleading in a material particular,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$125,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$12,500 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[41C

[16/2011; 11/2013]

Remuneration and expenses of Authority and others in certain cases

106. The Authority may at any time fix the remuneration and expenses to be paid by a licensed insurer —

- (a) to a statutory manager appointed in relation to a licensed insurer, whether or not the appointment has been revoked; and
- (b) where the Authority has assumed control of the relevant business of the licensed insurer, to the Authority and any person employed or authorised by the Authority under section 137 in relation to its assumption of control of the relevant business, whether or not the Authority has ceased to be in control of the relevant business.

[41D

[16/2011; 11/2013]

Moratorium

107.—(1) The General Division of the High Court may, on the application of the Authority, if it considers it to be in the interests of the policy owners of a licensed insurer, make one or more of the following orders:

- (a) that no resolution may be passed, and no order may be made, for the winding up of the licensed insurer;
- (b) that no proceedings may be commenced or continued by or against the licensed insurer in respect of any business of the licensed insurer;
- (c) that no enforcement order, distress or other legal process may be commenced, levied or continued against any property of the licensed insurer;
[Act 25 of 2021 wef 01/04/2022]
- (d) that no steps may be taken to enforce any security over any property of the licensed insurer or to repossess from the licensed insurer any goods under any hire-purchase agreement, chattels leasing agreement or retention of title agreement;
- (e) that no steps may be taken by any person, other than a person specified in the order, to sell, transfer, assign or otherwise dispose of any property of the licensed insurer.

[16/2011; 11/2013; 40/2019]

(2) Any sale, transfer, assignment or other disposition of any property of the licensed insurer in contravention of any order made under subsection (1)(e) is void.

[16/2011; 11/2013]

(3) Any order made under subsection (1) is valid for a period not exceeding 6 months.

[41E

[16/2011]

Interpretation of sections 102 to 107

108. In sections 102 to 107, unless the context otherwise requires —

“business” includes affairs and property;

“office-holder”, in relation to a licensed insurer, means any person acting in relation to the insurer as its liquidator, provisional liquidator, receiver, receiver and manager or an equivalent person;

“property” includes property, right and power of every description;

“relevant business” means any business of a licensed insurer —

- (a) which the Authority has assumed control of under section 102; or
- (b) in relation to which a statutory manager has been appointed under section 102;

“relevant person” means a licensed insurer or an insurance intermediary;

“statutory manager” means a statutory manager appointed under section 102.

[41F

[16/2011; 11/2013]

PART 3A

ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Interpretation of this Part

109. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires —

“enforce” means enforce through criminal, civil or administrative proceedings;

“enforcement” means the taking of any action to enforce a law or regulatory requirement against a specified person, being a law or regulatory requirement that relates to the insurance industry in the foreign country of the regulatory authority concerned;

“investigation” means an investigation to determine if a specified person has contravened or is contravening a law or regulatory requirement, being a law or regulatory requirement that relates to the insurance industry in the foreign country of the regulatory authority concerned;

“material” includes any information, book, document or other record in any form whatsoever, and any container or article relating thereto;

“prescribed written law” means this Act, or any of the following written laws and any subsidiary legislation made under this Act:

- (a) Banking Act 1970;
- (b) Finance Companies Act 1967;
- (c) Financial Advisers Act 2001;
- (ca) Financial Services and Markets Act 2022;
[Act 18 of 2022 wef 28/04/2023]
- (d) Monetary Authority of Singapore Act 1970;
- (e) Payment Services Act 2019;
- (f) Securities and Futures Act 2001; or
- (g) any other Act that the Authority may prescribe;

“regulatory authority”, in relation to a foreign country, means an authority of the foreign country exercising any function that corresponds to a regulatory function of the Authority under this Act;

“supervision”, in relation to a regulatory authority, means the taking of any action for or in connection with the supervision of a subject matter in the foreign country of the regulatory authority similar to that to which this Act pertains.

[49A

[11/2013; 2/2019]

Application of this Part

110. This Part does not apply to any request for assistance mentioned in section 19(1) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2022.

[49AA

[31/2017]

[Act 18 of 2022 wef 28/04/2023]

Conditions for provision of assistance

111.—(1) The Authority may provide the assistance referred to in section 113 to a regulatory authority of a foreign country if the Authority is satisfied that all of the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (a) the request by the regulatory authority for assistance is received by the Authority on or after 8 January 2002;
- (b) the assistance is intended to enable the regulatory authority, or any other authority of the foreign country, to carry out supervision, investigation or enforcement;
- (c) the contravention of the law or regulatory requirement to which the request relates took place on or after 8 January 2002;
- (d) the regulatory authority has given a written undertaking that any material or copy thereof obtained pursuant to its request is not to be used for any purpose other than a purpose that is specified in the request and approved by the Authority;
- (e) the regulatory authority has given a written undertaking not to disclose to a third party (other than a designated third party of the foreign country in accordance with paragraph (f)) any material received pursuant to the request unless the regulatory authority is compelled to do so by the law or a court of the foreign country;
- (f) the regulatory authority has given a written undertaking to obtain the prior consent of the Authority before disclosing any material received pursuant to the request to a designated third party, and to make such disclosure only in accordance with such conditions as may be imposed by the Authority;
- (g) the material requested for is of sufficient importance to the carrying out of the supervision, investigation or enforcement to which the request relates and cannot reasonably be obtained by any other means;

- (h) the matter to which the request relates is of sufficient gravity; and
 - (i) the rendering of assistance will not be contrary to the public interest or the interest of the policy owners.
- (2) In subsection (1)(e) and (f), “designated third party”, in relation to a foreign country, means —
- (a) any person or body responsible for supervising the regulatory authority in question;
 - (b) any authority of the foreign country responsible for carrying out the supervision, investigation or enforcement in question; or
 - (c) any authority of the foreign country exercising a function that corresponds to a regulatory function of the Authority under this Act.

[49B]

Other factors to consider for provision of assistance

112. In deciding whether to grant a request for assistance referred to in section 113 from a regulatory authority of a foreign country, the Authority may also have regard to the following:

- (a) whether the act or omission that is alleged to constitute the contravention of the law or regulatory requirement to which the request relates would, if it had occurred in Singapore, have constituted an offence under this Act;
- (b) whether the regulatory authority has given or is willing to give an undertaking to the Authority to comply with a future request by the Authority to the regulatory authority for similar assistance;
- (c) whether the regulatory authority has given or is willing to give an undertaking to the Authority to contribute towards the costs of providing the assistance that the regulatory authority has requested for.

[49C]

Assistance that may be rendered

113.—(1) Despite the provisions of any prescribed written law or any requirement imposed thereunder or any rule of law, the Authority or any person authorised by the Authority may, in relation to a request by a regulatory authority of a foreign country for assistance —

- (a) transmit to the regulatory authority any material in the possession of the Authority that is requested by the regulatory authority or a copy thereof;
- (b) order any person to provide to the Authority any material that is requested by the regulatory authority or a copy thereof, and transmit the material or copy to the regulatory authority;
- (c) order any person to transmit directly to the regulatory authority any material that is requested by the regulatory authority or a copy thereof;
- (d) order any person to make an oral statement to the Authority on any information requested by the regulatory authority, record such statement, and transmit the recorded statement to the regulatory authority; or
- (e) request any Ministry, Government department or statutory authority to provide to the Authority any material that is requested by the regulatory authority or a copy thereof, and transmit the material or copy to the regulatory authority.

(2) The assistance referred to in subsection (1)(c) may only be rendered if the material sought is to enable the regulatory authority to carry out investigation or enforcement.

(3) An order under subsection (1)(b), (c) or (d) has effect despite any obligation as to secrecy or other restriction upon the disclosure of information imposed by any prescribed written law or any requirement imposed thereunder, any rule of law, any contract or any rule of professional conduct.

(4) Nothing in this section compels an advocate and solicitor —

- (a) to provide or transmit any material or copy thereof that contains; or

(b) to disclose,
a privileged communication made by or to him or her in that capacity.

(5) An advocate and solicitor who refuses to disclose, or to provide or transmit any material or copy thereof that contains, any privileged communication is nevertheless obliged to give the name and address (if he or she knows them) of the person to whom, or by or on behalf of whom, the privileged communication was made.

(6) A person is not excused from making an oral statement pursuant to an order made under subsection (1)(d) on the ground that the statement might tend to incriminate the person but, where the person claims before making the statement that the statement might tend to incriminate the person, that statement is not admissible in evidence against the person in criminal proceedings other than proceedings for an offence under section 114.

[49D

Offences under this Part

114.—(1) Any person who —

- (a) without reasonable excuse, refuses or fails to comply with an order under section 113(1)(b), (c) or (d);
- (b) in purported compliance with an order under section 113(1)(b) or (c), provides to the Authority or transmits to the regulatory authority, any material or copy thereof known to the person to be false or misleading in a material particular; or
- (c) in purported compliance with an order made under section 113(1)(d), makes a statement to the Authority that is false or misleading in a material particular,

shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) Any person who is guilty of an offence under subsection (1)(a) shall be liable on conviction —

- (a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further

fine not exceeding \$5,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction; or

- (b) in any other case, to a fine not exceeding \$100,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$10,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[11/2013]

(3) Any person who is guilty of an offence under subsection (1)(b) or (c) shall be liable on conviction —

- (a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both; or

- (b) in any other case, to a fine not exceeding \$100,000.

[49E

[11/2013]

Immunities

115.—(1) No civil or criminal proceedings, other than proceedings for an offence under section 114, shall lie against any person for —

- (a) providing to the Authority or transmitting any material or copy thereof to the Authority or a regulatory authority of a foreign country if the person had provided or transmitted that material or copy in good faith in compliance with an order made under section 113(1)(b) or (c);
- (b) making a statement to the Authority in good faith and in compliance with an order made under section 113(1)(d); or
- (c) doing or omitting to do any act, if the person had done or omitted to do the act in good faith and as a result of complying with such an order.

(2) Any person who complies with an order referred to in subsection (1)(a) or (b) is not to be treated as being in breach of any restriction upon the disclosure of information or thing imposed by any prescribed written law or any requirement imposed

thereunder, any rule of law, any contract or any rule of professional conduct.

[49F

PART 3AA

TRANSFER OF BUSINESS AND SHARES, RESTRUCTURING OF LICENSED INSURER AND WINDING UP

Division 1 — Voluntary transfer of business

Interpretation of this Division

116. In this Division —

“transferee” means a licensed insurer, a company or a co-operative society which has applied or will be applying for a licence to carry on the relevant class or classes of business, to which the whole or part of a transferor’s business is or is to be, or is proposed to be, transferred under this Division;

“transferor” means a licensed insurer, the whole or part of the business of which is or is to be, or is proposed to be, transferred under this Division.

[49FA

[16/2011; 11/2013]

Voluntary transfer of business

117.—(1) The whole or part of the insurance business of a transferor may only be transferred to a transferee in respect of the class or classes of business to be transferred if —

- (a) the transfer is effected by a scheme under this section; and
- (b) the transferor has obtained the approval of the Authority for such a transfer.

[16/2011; 11/2013]

(2) Any approval granted by the Authority under this section for the transfer of the whole or part of the insurance business of a licensed

insurer may be subject to such conditions as the Authority may determine.

[16/2011; 11/2013]

(3) The Authority may at any time, add to, vary or revoke any conditions imposed under subsection (2).

[16/2011]

(4) Subsection (1) does not apply to the transfer of the whole or part of any insurance business of a company established or incorporated outside Singapore, except insofar as it relates to Singapore policies or offshore policies.

[11/2013]

(5) Subject to subsection (7), subsection (1)(a) does not apply to the transfer of the whole or part of any insurance business of —

(a) a licensed insurer where it relates to the reinsurance business of that insurer; or

(b) a captive insurer.

[11/2013]

(6) To avoid doubt, subsection (5)(a) does not affect, in relation to the transfer of the whole or any part of any insurance business of a licensed direct insurer under subsection (1), the reinsurance of liabilities under such transferred insurance business.

[16/2011; 11/2013]

(7) A licensed insurer which falls within subsection (5)(a) or (b) may apply to the Authority in writing for consent to transfer the whole or part of its insurance business to another licensed insurer, by a scheme under this section, in which event Division 1 of this Part applies to the licensed insurer.

[16/2011; 11/2013]

(8) Any licensed insurer, not being a company established or incorporated outside Singapore, has by virtue of this section power to make such a transfer by a scheme under this section, and the directors have authority on behalf of the insurer to arrange for and do all things necessary to give effect to such a transfer.

[16/2011; 11/2013]

(9) Subsection (8) applies despite the absence of the power or authority mentioned in that subsection under the constitution of the

licensed insurer or any limitation imposed by its constitution on its powers or on the authority of its directors.

[16/2011; 11/2013]

(10) A scheme under this section may provide for the business in question to be transferred to a body not licensed as an insurer under this Act in respect of the relevant class of business (including a body not yet in existence), if the scheme is so framed as to operate only in the event of the body becoming so licensed.

[16/2011; 11/2013]

(11) A scheme under this section for the transfer of any insurance business by a transferor may extend to the transfer with it of any other business, not being insurance business, where the other business is carried on by the transferor as ancillary only to the insurance business transferred.

[16/2011]

(12) A scheme under this section may include provision for matters incidental to the transfer thereby effected, and provision for giving effect to that transfer and, in particular —

- (a) for any property, rights or liabilities of the transferor (including assets comprised in a deposit under this Act or in an insurance fund) to vest, by virtue of the scheme and without further or other assurance, in the transferee; and
- (b) for the registration by the transferee of policies transferred, for the amounts to be included in respect of those policies in the transferee's insurance fund and for other matters arising under this Act out of the transfer.

[16/2011]

(13) A scheme under this section has no effect unless confirmed by the General Division of the High Court, but may be prepared and submitted for confirmation to the General Division of the High Court by any of the insurers concerned.

[16/2011; 40/2019]

(14) If so confirmed, the scheme has effect according to its tenor despite anything in the preceding sections of this Act and is binding on any person thereby affected.

[49FB
[16/2011]

Confirmation of schemes

118.—(1) Before an application is made to the General Division of the High Court for confirmation of a scheme under section 117 —

- (a) a copy of the scheme must be lodged with the Authority together with copies of the actuarial and other reports (if any) upon which the scheme is founded after the transferor has obtained the approval of the Authority pursuant to section 117(1);
- (b) not earlier than one month after the copy is so lodged, notice of the intention to make the application (containing such particulars as are prescribed) must be published in the *Gazette* and in at least 2 newspapers approved by the Authority; and
- (c) for a period of 15 days after the publication of the notice, a copy of the scheme must be kept at each office in Singapore of the transferor and must be opened to inspection by all members and policy owners of the transferor who are affected by the scheme.

[16/2011; 40/2019]

(2) The Authority may cause a report on the scheme to be made by an actuary independent of the parties to the scheme and, if it does so, must cause a copy of the report to be sent to each of the transferor and transferee.

[16/2011]

(3) Copies of the scheme and any such report as is mentioned in subsection (1)(a) or (2), or summaries approved by the Authority of the scheme and any such report, must, except insofar as the General Division of the High Court upon application made in that behalf otherwise directs, be transmitted by the transferor and transferee, at least 15 days before application is made for confirmation of the scheme, to every policy owner affected by the scheme.

[16/2011; 40/2019]

(4) An application to the General Division of the High Court with respect to any matter connected with the scheme may, at any time before confirmation by the General Division of the High Court, be made by the Authority or by any person who, in the opinion of the

General Division of the High Court, is likely to be affected by the scheme.

[16/2011; 40/2019]

(5) The General Division of the High Court may confirm the scheme without modification or subject to modifications agreed to by the transferor and transferee, or may refuse to confirm the scheme.

[16/2011; 40/2019]

(6) The transferor and transferee are jointly and severally liable to reimburse to the Authority any expenses incurred by the Authority under this section in connection with any scheme or proposed scheme (subject to any order of the General Division of the High Court as to costs).

[16/2011; 40/2019]

(7) The scheme or proposed scheme referred to in subsection (6) must include provision as to how that liability is, as between the transferor and transferee, to be borne.

[49FC
[16/2011]

Documents to be filed when scheme confirmed

119.—(1) Where, by a scheme under section 117, the insurance business of a transferor is transferred to a transferee, the transferee must, within one month after the scheme takes effect, lodge with the Authority —

- (a) statements of the assets and liabilities of each of the transferor and transferee as at the time immediately before the transfer, signed on behalf of the transferor or transferee (as the case may be) and in the case of the transferor, indicating whether the transfer is of the whole of the transferor's business and, if not, the extent to which the transferor's assets and liabilities relate to the business transferred;
- (b) a copy of the scheme as confirmed by the General Division of the High Court, and a certified copy of the order of the General Division of the High Court confirming the scheme;

- (c) copies of any actuarial or other reports upon which the scheme was founded (being reports made since a copy of the scheme was lodged under section 118(1));
- (d) a statement, in such form and manner as the Authority may specify in writing, from an auditor of the transferee who satisfies the conditions mentioned in section 94(7)(a) and (b) certifying that the assets and liabilities of the transferor relating to the business transferred have been assumed and accounted for in the books of the transferee; and
- (e) a statutory declaration made by the chairperson of the board of directors of the transferee, or by its chief executive, fully setting forth every payment made or to be made to any person on account of the transfer, and stating that, to the best of his or her belief, no other payment beyond those so set forth has been, or is to be, made on account thereof by or with the knowledge of any insurer concerned; and in this paragraph, references to the making of a payment include references to the transfer of property or rights of any description.

[16/2011; 11/2013; 40/2019]

(2) If the statement lodged in accordance with subsection (1)(d) is not in the form or manner specified by the Authority of the Authority, the Authority may, by written notice, give such directions to the transferee to procure that the statement contains such particulars as may be necessary for the purposes of subsection (1)(d), but nothing in this subsection compels an auditor to amend the auditor's opinion in the statement.

[11/2013]

(3) On the confirmation of a scheme under section 118, each of the transferor and transferee must (unless it is an unincorporated company) file a copy of the scheme with the Registrar of Companies or, in the case of co-operative societies, with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

[16/2011; 11/2013]

(4) Any transferee which fails to comply with any direction of the Authority under subsection (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$100,000.

[49FD
[11/2013]

Division 2 — [Repealed by Act 31 of 2017]

Division 3 — [Repealed by Act 31 of 2017]

Division 4 — [Repealed by Act 31 of 2017]

Division 5 — Winding up

General provisions as to winding up

120.—(1) This section is to be read together with section 63 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2022.

[16/2011; 31/2017]

[Act 18 of 2022 wef 10/05/2024]

(2) Despite any written law or rule of law, a liquidator appointed in respect of a licensed insurer carrying on insurance business in Singapore must, when winding up the licensed insurer —

- (a) endeavour, as far as reasonably practicable, to sell or transfer the whole or part of the insurance business of the licensed insurer to any other insurer licensed to carry on the relevant class or classes of business;
- (b) continue to carry on the insurance business of the licensed insurer until the whole insurance business is transferred to another insurer licensed to carry on the relevant class or classes of business, unless directed by the Court; and
- (c) have all necessary powers to carry out the functions set out in paragraphs (a) and (b).

[16/2011; 11/2013]

(3) The Authority may at any time appoint one or more actuaries to perform an independent assessment of, and provide a report on, the

proposed transfer of the insurance business of a company by a liquidator pursuant to subsection (2).

[16/2011]

(4) The remuneration and expenses of any actuary appointed under subsection (3) must be paid by the licensed insurer.

[16/2011; 11/2013]

(5) The Authority must serve a copy of any report provided under subsection (3) on the liquidator.

[16/2011]

(6) The Authority must be a party to any proceedings under the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018 relating to the winding up of the affairs of an insurer licensed under this Act or an insurance broker registered under this Act, and the liquidator in such a winding up must give the Authority such information as it may from time to time require about the affairs of the insurer or insurance broker, as the case may be.

[16/2011; 11/2013; 40/2018]

(7) For the purposes of any proceedings under the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018 for the winding up of the affairs of such an insurer by the Court, the contingent and prospective liabilities of the insurer in respect of policies are, in determining whether it is unable to pay its debts, to be estimated in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed.

[16/2011; 40/2018]

(8) If the Authority submits to the Rules Committee, established under any written law relating to the courts, proposals for making special provision under section 448 of the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018 in relation to insurers licensed under this Act or any description of such insurers, the Rules Committee may by rules made under that section give effect to the proposals, either as submitted or subject to such modifications as the Rules Committee may think fit.

[16/2011; 11/2013; 40/2018]

(9) Proposals under subsection (8), and rules made by virtue thereof, may provide for modifying or excluding, in relation to insurers so licensed, provisions of Parts 8 and 9 of the Insolvency,

Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018 requiring the holding of meetings or otherwise relating to the procedure in a winding up.

[16/2011; 11/2013; 40/2018]

[Act 31 of 2022 wef 01/11/2022]

(10) In the winding up of the affairs of a licensed insurer, section 218(2) to (8) of the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018 does not apply to the valuation of liabilities in respect of policies; but in any such winding up, whether the insurer is insolvent or not, those liabilities are to be estimated in accordance with the rules prescribed under subsection (7) and, as regards matters not fixed by the rules, on a basis approved by the Court.

[16/2011; 11/2013; 40/2018]

(11) In a members' voluntary winding up, the basis to be adopted as regards matters not fixed by the rules may be approved by the Authority instead of by the Court.

[16/2011]

(12) References in this section to a licensed insurer extend also to a Singapore insurer which has ceased to be so licensed but remains under any liability in respect of Singapore policies or offshore policies.

[16/2011; 11/2013]

(13) In this section —

“Court” means the General Division of the High Court;

“liquidator” includes a provisional liquidator.

[49FO

[16/2011; 40/2018; 40/2019]

Special provision for insurers directed to cease insurance business

121.—(1) Where the Authority gives an insurer a direction under section 102(2)(a)(v) by reason of the insolvency of the fund maintained by the insurer under this Act for either class of insurance business, the affairs of the insurer may be wound up by the Court under the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018 as if it had suspended its business for a whole year or, in

the case of a winding up under Part 10 of that Act, as if it had ceased to carry on business.

[16/2011; 40/2018]

(2) Where the Authority gives an insurer a direction under section 102(2)(a)(v) but, on an application for the affairs of the insurer to be wound up by the Court, the Court is satisfied that the insurer will be able to pay its debts in full within 12 months or any longer period that the Court thinks reasonable, the Court may (if it thinks fit) order the affairs of the insurer to be wound up only as regards the insurance fund maintained for the class of insurance business to which the direction relates.

[16/2011]

(3) An order made under subsection (2) for a limited winding up is of the same effect as an order for the affairs of the insurer to be wound up generally, except insofar as this section otherwise provides.

[16/2011]

(4) Where such an order is made, the powers of the liquidator are exercisable only for the purpose of applying the assets of the relevant insurance fund in discharging the liabilities to which they are applicable, together with the costs, charges and expenses incurred in the winding up.

[16/2011]

(5) The insurer must, from time to time, as the Court may direct, make such additions to those assets as are required to secure that they are sufficient for the purpose or must, if the Court so directs, discharge any of those liabilities out of other assets.

[16/2011]

(6) In the winding up of the affairs of an insurer under such an order, the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018 has effect subject to the following modifications:

- (a) section 121 (or, as the case may be, section 247) of that Act and other sections so far as they relate to contributories do not apply;
- (b) section 129 applies after, as it applies before, the making of the winding up order, and section 133(1) of that Act does not apply;

- (c) sections 130, 194, 205, 206, 207, 224 to 233 of that Act do not apply.

[40/2018]

(7) Where such an order is made, the Court may, at any time, on the application of the liquidator or of any person who might apply for the affairs of the insurer to be wound up —

- (a) substitute an order for the affairs of the insurer to be wound up generally; and
- (b) give any directions that the Court thinks fit as to matters in progress under the previous order,

and, subject to any such directions, the winding up is, for all purposes connected with the substituted order, deemed to have commenced at the time of the application for that order.

[16/2011]

(8) In this section, “Court” means the General Division of the High Court.

[49FP

[16/2011; 40/2019]

Co-operative societies doing insurance business

122.—(1) Where a co-operative society is a licensed insurer, no proceedings for the transfer of assets and liabilities, dissolution or winding up of the co-operative society may be taken under sections 74, 75 and 83 to 89 of the Co-operative Societies Act 1979.

[16/2011; 11/2013]

(2) Despite section 101 of the Co-operative Societies Act 1979, any co-operative society which is a licensed insurer is deemed to be an unregistered company within the meaning of Part 10 of the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018 and may be wound up by the Court under the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018 (as modified by this section) and the applicable provisions of this Part.

[16/2011; 11/2013; 40/2018]

(3) In any such winding up —

- (a) in applying the provisions of the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018, any reference to the Registrar of

Companies is to be read as a reference to the Registrar under the Co-operative Societies Act 1979;

- (b) upon winding up of the society, the assets must be applied first to the cost of liquidation, then to the discharge of the liabilities of the society (where the priority of claim set out in section 123 applies to unsecured liabilities of the licensed insurer), then to the payment of the share capital or subscription capital, and then, provided that the by-laws of the society permit, to the payment of a dividend or patronage refund at a rate not exceeding that laid down in the Co-operative Societies Rules 2009 or in the by-laws for any period during which no dividend or patronage refund was in fact paid; and
- (c) any moneys remaining after the application of the funds to the purposes specified in paragraph (b), must be carried to the Co-operative Societies Liquidation Account kept by the Registrar and section 89(5) and (6) of the Co-operative Societies Act 1979 applies to deal with the moneys in the Co-operative Societies Liquidation Account.

[16/2011; 11/2013; 40/2018]

(4) Despite subsection (2) and section 101 of the Co-operative Societies Act 1979, in any winding up of a co-operative society that is a licensed insurer, section 344 of the Companies Act 1967 is applicable and in applying this provision —

- (a) any reference to the register under the Companies Act 1967 is to be read as a reference to the register of societies mentioned in section 10A(1)(a) of the Co-operative Societies Act 1979; and
- (b) any reference to the Registrar under the Companies Act 1967 is to be read as a reference to the Registrar under the Co-operative Societies Act 1979.

[40/2018]

(5) In this section, “Court” means the General Division of the High Court.

[49FQ

[16/2011; 40/2019]

Priority of claims of policy owners and specified liabilities

123.—(1) Where a licensed insurer becomes unable to meet its obligations or becomes insolvent, the assets of the licensed insurer subject to section 16(12), must be available to meet all liabilities in Singapore of the licensed insurer specified in subsection (3), including liabilities which are properly attributable to the business to which an insurance fund relates.

[16/2011; 11/2013]

(2) The liabilities in Singapore of the licensed insurer specified in subsection (3) have priority over all unsecured liabilities of the insurer other than the preferential debts specified in section 203(1) of the Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018.

[16/2011; 11/2013; 40/2018]

(3) Despite any written law or any rule of law relating to the winding up of companies, in the event of a winding up of a licensed insurer, the following liabilities in Singapore of the licensed insurer (which include liabilities which are properly attributable to the business to which an insurance fund relates) rank in the following order of priority:

- (a) firstly, any levy due and payable by the licensed insurer under the Deposit Insurance and Policy Owners' Protection Schemes Act 2011;
- (b) secondly, protected liabilities incurred by the licensed insurer, up to the amount paid or payable out of any of the PPF Funds by the PPF Agency under the Deposit Insurance and Policy Owners' Protection Schemes Act 2011 in respect of such protected liabilities and, if applicable, the amount paid or payable out of any of the PPF Funds by the PPF Agency under the Deposit Insurance and Policy Owners' Protection Schemes Act 2011 to fund any transfer or run-off of the business of the licensed insurer or the termination of insured policies issued by the licensed insurer;
- (c) thirdly, any liabilities incurred by the licensed insurer in respect of direct policies which are not protected under the

Deposit Insurance and Policy Owners' Protection Schemes Act 2011;

- (d) fourthly, any liabilities incurred by the licensed insurer in respect of reinsurance policies;
- (e) fifthly, any sum claimed by the trustee of a resolution fund (within the meaning of section 107 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2022) from the licensed insurer under section 112, 113, 114 or 115 of that Act.

[16/2011; 11/2013; 31/2017; 31/2018]

[Act 18 of 2022 wef 10/05/2024]

- (4) The liabilities in each class specified in subsection (3) —
 - (a) rank in the order specified therein but as between liabilities of the same class rank equally between themselves; and
 - (b) are to be paid in full unless the assets of the licensed insurer are insufficient to meet them in which case they are to abate in equal proportions between themselves.

[16/2011; 11/2013]

(5) In this section, “protected liabilities” has the meaning given by the Deposit Insurance and Policy Owners' Protection Schemes Act 2011.

[49FR
[16/2011]

Division 6 — Miscellaneous

Power to obtain information under this Part

124.—(1) The Minister or the Authority may require a person to provide, within the period and in the manner specified by the Minister or the Authority, any information that the Minister or the Authority may reasonably require for the discharge of his, her or its duties or functions, or the exercise of his, her or its powers, under this Part.

[16/2011]

- (2) Any person who —
 - (a) without reasonable excuse, fails to comply with any requirement under subsection (1); or

- (b) in purported compliance with any requirement under subsection (1), knowingly or recklessly provides any information or document that is false or misleading in a material particular,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$125,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$12,500 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[49FT
[16/2011; 11/2013]

Recovery of fees, expenses, etc.

125. Any remuneration and expenses payable by a licensed insurer to —

- (a) a statutory manager appointed under section 102; and
(b) any person appointed to perform any independent assessment under this Part,

is recoverable as a civil debt due to the Authority from the licensed insurer.

[49FV
[16/2011; 11/2013]

Regulations for this Part

126.—(1) The Minister may make such regulations as may be necessary or expedient for carrying out the purposes and provisions of this Part and for prescribing anything that may be required to be prescribed under this Part.

[16/2011; 11/2013]

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), regulations made under this section may —

- (a) provide that any contravention of any specified provision of the regulations shall be an offence punishable —
(i) in the case of an individual, with a fine not exceeding \$125,000 or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or with both and, in the case of

a continuing offence, with a further fine not exceeding \$12,500 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction; or

(ii) in any other case, with a fine not exceeding \$250,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, with a further fine not exceeding \$25,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction; and

(b) exempt any person or class of persons from all or any of the provisions of this Part and the regulations, subject to such conditions or restrictions as may be prescribed.

[11/2013; 31/2017]

(3) All regulations made under this section must be presented to Parliament as soon as possible after publication in the *Gazette*.

[49FW

[11/2013]

PART 3B

APPEALS

Appeals to Minister

127.—(1) Where an appeal is made to the Minister under this Act, the Minister may confirm, vary or reverse the decision of the Authority on appeal, or give any directions in the matter that he or she thinks fit, and the decision of the Minister is final.

(2) Where an appeal is made to the Minister under this Act (other than sections 11(7), 42(6) and 76(6)), the Minister must, within 28 days of his or her receipt of the appeal, constitute an Appeal Advisory Committee comprising at least 3 members of the Appeal Advisory Panel and refer that appeal to the Appeal Advisory Committee.

[11/2013]

(3) The Appeal Advisory Committee must submit to the Minister a written report on the appeal referred to it under subsection (2) and may make any recommendations that it thinks fit.

(4) The Minister must consider the report submitted under subsection (3) in making his or her decision under subsection (1) but he or she is not bound by the recommendations in the report.

[49G

Appeal Advisory Committees

128.—(1) For the purposes of enabling Appeal Advisory Committees to be constituted under section 127, the Minister must appoint a panel (called in this Part the Appeal Advisory Panel) comprising such members from the financial services industry and the public and private sectors as the Minister may appoint.

(2) A member of the Appeal Advisory Panel is appointed for a term of not more than 2 years and is eligible for re-appointment.

[23/2003]

(3) An Appeal Advisory Committee has the power, in the exercise of its functions, to inquire into any matter or thing related to the financial services industry and, for this purpose, may summon any person to give evidence on oath or affirmation or produce any document or material necessary for the purpose of the inquiry.

(4) Nothing in subsection (3) compels the production by an advocate and solicitor of a document or other material containing any privileged communication made by or to him or her in that capacity or authorise the taking of any such document or other material which is in his or her possession.

[41/2001]

(5) An advocate and solicitor who refuses to produce any document or other material referred to in subsection (4) must nevertheless give the name and address (if he or she knows them) of the person to whom, or by or on behalf of whom, the privileged communication was made.

(6) For the purposes of this Act, every member of an Appeal Advisory Committee —

(a) is deemed to be a public servant for the purposes of the Penal Code 1871; and

(b) in case of any suit or other legal proceedings brought against him or her for any act done or omitted to be done in

the execution of his or her duty under this Part, has the like protection and privileges as are by law given to a Judge in the execution of his or her office.

(7) Every Appeal Advisory Committee must have regard to the interest of the public, the protection of policy owners and the safeguarding of sources of information.

(8) Subject to the provisions of this Part, an Appeal Advisory Committee may regulate its own procedure and is not bound by the rules of evidence.

[49H]

Disclosure of information

129. Nothing in this Act requires the Minister or any public servant to disclose facts which he or she considers to be against the public interest to disclose.

[49I]

Regulations for purposes of this Part

130.—(1) The Minister may make regulations for the purposes and provisions of this Part and for the due administration thereof.

[23/2003]

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the Minister may make regulations for or with respect to —

- (a) the appointment of members to, and procedures of, the Appeal Advisory Panel and Appeal Advisory Committees;
- (b) the form and manner in which an appeal to the Minister under this Act must be made;
- (c) the fees to be paid in respect of any appeal made to the Minister under this Act, including the refund or remission, whether in whole or in part, of such fees;
- (d) the remuneration of the members of the Appeal Advisory Panel and Appeal Advisory Committees; and

- (e) all matters and things which by this Part are required or permitted to be prescribed or which are necessary or expedient to give effect to the provisions of this Part.

[49J

[23/2003]

PART 3C

NOMINATION OF BENEFICIARIES

Interpretation of this Part

131. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires —

“Central Provident Fund” means the Central Provident Fund established under section 6 of the Central Provident Fund Act 1953;

“Central Provident Fund Board” means the Central Provident Fund Board constituted under section 3 of the Central Provident Fund Act 1953;

“relevant policy” means any life policy or accident and health policy, whether issued before, on or after 1 September 2009, which —

- (a) is issued by a licensed insurer;
- (b) is governed by Singapore law;
- (c) provides death benefits;
- (d) insures the life of the policy owner;
- (e) is not the subject of any trust created under section 73 of the Conveyancing and Law of Property Act 1886; and
- (f) is not an annuity purchased with the retirement sum under section 15(6C) of the Central Provident Fund Act 1953;

“retirement sum” has the meaning given by section 2(1) of the Central Provident Fund Act 1953;

“will” has the meaning given by the Wills Act 1838.

[49K

[3/2009; 11/2013; 26/2016]

Trust nomination

132.—(1) This section does not apply to any relevant policy which is —

- (a) issued under the Dependants’ Protection Insurance Scheme established and maintained by the Central Provident Fund Board under section 41 of the Central Provident Fund Act 1953;
- (b) an investment made by a member of the Central Provident Fund under any scheme in accordance with any regulations made under section 77(1)(n) of the Central Provident Fund Act 1953 the proceeds or benefits (or any part thereof) of which the member is obliged to repay into the Central Provident Fund; or
- (c) prescribed by the Authority, or of a type or description prescribed by the Authority.

[3/2009; 11/2013]

(2) Where the policy owner of a relevant policy who has attained the age of 18 years —

- (a) nominates as the beneficiary or beneficiaries under the relevant policy his or her spouse, his or her children, his or her spouse and children or any of them;
- (b) expresses in the nomination his or her intention to create a trust of the policy moneys in favour of the nominee or nominees; and
- (c) makes the nomination, and indicates each nominee’s portion of the policy moneys, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Authority,

the nomination creates a trust of the policy moneys in favour of the nominee or nominees.

[3/2009]

(3) No nomination under subsection (2) is valid unless it provides for the disposition of all policy moneys under the relevant policy.

[3/2009]

(4) Subject to subsection (5), all policy moneys subject to the trust created under subsection (2) do not form part of the estate of the policy owner and are not subject to his or her debts.

[3/2009]

(5) If it is proved that the relevant policy was effected, and the premiums for the relevant policy were paid, with intent to defraud the creditors of the policy owner, the creditors are entitled to receive out of the policy moneys a sum equal to the premiums so paid.

[3/2009]

(6) On the death of any nominee, the nominee's interest in the policy moneys, subject to any encumbrance created over, or any disposition of, the nominee's interest while the nominee was alive, forms part of the nominee's estate.

[3/2009]

(7) A policy owner may revoke a nomination under subsection (2) if, and only if, the prior written consent to the revocation has been obtained from —

(a) in a case where any trustee of the policy moneys is a person other than the policy owner —

(i) that trustee or, if there is more than one such trustee, any such trustee; or

(ii) so long as no nominee has died before the revocation —

(A) each nominee who has attained the age of 18 years; and

(B) a parent or legal guardian, not being the policy owner, of each nominee who is below the age of 18 years;

(b) in any other case, so long as no nominee has died before the revocation —

(i) each nominee who has attained the age of 18 years; and

- (ii) a parent or legal guardian, not being the policy owner, of each nominee who is below the age of 18 years; and
- (c) such requirements for the revocation as may be prescribed by the Authority are satisfied.

[3/2009]

(8) Where a nomination under subsection (2) has been revoked in accordance with subsection (7) —

- (a) the trust created pursuant to the nomination is deemed to be revoked; and
- (b) the policy owner may make a new nomination under subsection (2) or section 133(2).

[3/2009]

(9) Where a nomination under subsection (2) has been made in respect of a relevant policy, a term or condition of the relevant policy may be varied, and an instruction of the policy owner in relation to the relevant policy (being an instruction which may directly or indirectly alter the benefits payable under the relevant policy) may be executed by the licensed insurer that issued the relevant policy, if, and only if, the prior written consent to the variation of the term or condition or to the execution of the instruction (as the case may be) has been obtained from —

- (a) in a case where any trustee of the policy moneys is a person other than the policy owner —
 - (i) that trustee or, if there is more than one such trustee, any such trustee; or
 - (ii) so long as no nominee has died before the variation of the term or condition or the execution of the instruction, as the case may be —
 - (A) each nominee who has attained the age of 18 years; and
 - (B) a parent or legal guardian, not being the policy owner, of each nominee who is below the age of 18 years; or

- (b) in any other case, so long as no nominee has died before the variation of the term or condition or the execution of the instruction, as the case may be —
- (i) each nominee who has attained the age of 18 years; and
 - (ii) a parent or legal guardian, not being the policy owner, of each nominee who is below the age of 18 years.

[3/2009; 11/2013]

(10) Any purported revocation of a nomination under subsection (2) in contravention of subsection (7), and any purported variation of any term or condition of a relevant policy in contravention of subsection (9), is void.

[3/2009]

(11) Where a nomination under subsection (2) has been made in respect of a relevant policy, and the licensed insurer that issued the relevant policy executes an instruction of the policy owner in contravention of subsection (9), the licensed insurer is liable to each nominee for the loss suffered by the nominee (if any) as a result of the execution of the instruction.

[3/2009; 11/2013]

(12) Subject to subsection (14), the policy owner —

- (a) must, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Authority, appoint one or more trustees of the policy moneys;
- (b) may, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Authority, from time to time, appoint one or more new trustees of the policy moneys;
- (c) may, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Authority, revoke the appointment of any trustee appointed under paragraph (a) or (b); and
- (d) may, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Authority, make provision for —
 - (i) the appointment of one or more new trustees of the policy moneys; and

- (ii) the revocation of the appointment of any trustee appointed under paragraph (a) or (b) or pursuant to a provision under sub-paragraph (i).

[3/2009]

(13) Subject to subsection (14), on or after the death of the policy owner, the General Division of the High Court may appoint one or more new trustees of the policy moneys if —

- (a) there is no trustee of the policy moneys; or
(b) it is expedient to do so.

[3/2009; 40/2019]

(14) An individual must not be appointed a trustee of policy moneys under subsection (12)(a) or (b) or (13), or pursuant to a provision under subsection (12)(d)(i), unless he or she has attained the age of 18 years; and any appointment of a trustee of policy moneys in contravention of this subsection is void.

[3/2009]

(15) Where, in respect of a relevant policy issued by a licensed insurer, a trust of the policy moneys has been created pursuant to a nomination under subsection (2), the relevant policy vests, in trust for the nominees, in the trustee or trustees of the policy moneys appointed —

- (a) under subsection (12)(a) or (b) or (13); or
(b) pursuant to a provision under subsection (12)(d)(i),

when the licensed insurer has been given notice of the appointment in such manner as may be prescribed by the Authority.

[49L

[3/2009; 11/2013]

Revocable nomination

133.—(1) This section does not apply to any relevant policy in respect of which any nomination made by the policy owner under section 132(2) is not revoked in accordance with section 132(7).

[3/2009]

(2) Subject to subsection (3), the policy owner of a relevant policy who has attained the age of 18 years —

- (a) may nominate any person as a beneficiary of the whole or any portion of the death benefits under the relevant policy; and
- (b) if he or she does so, must make the nomination and indicate each nominee's portion of the death benefits in such manner as may be prescribed by the Authority. [3/2009]
- (3) No nomination under subsection (2) is valid unless it provides for the disposition of all death benefits under the relevant policy. [3/2009]
- (4) A policy owner may revoke a nomination under subsection (2) at any time in such manner as may be prescribed by the Authority. [3/2009]
- (5) Where the policy owner of a relevant policy has made a nomination under subsection (2), and any nominee dies before the policy owner —
- (a) if there is no surviving nominee, the nomination is deemed to be revoked;
- (b) if there is only one surviving nominee, the nomination is deemed to be varied by adding, to that surviving nominee's portion of the death benefits under the policy, the deceased nominee's portion of the death benefits under the policy; and
- (c) if there is more than one surviving nominee, the nomination is deemed to be varied by adding, to each surviving nominee's portion of the death benefits under the policy, a share of the deceased nominee's portion of the death benefits under the policy, such share to be calculated as follows:

$$\frac{A}{B} \times C,$$

where A is that surviving nominee's original portion of the death benefits under the policy (as set out in the nomination);

B is the aggregate of all the surviving nominees' original portions of the death benefits under the policy (as set out in the nomination); and

C is the deceased nominee's portion of the death benefits under the policy.

[3/2009]

(6) For the purposes of subsection (5), where the policy owner and one or more of the nominees die in circumstances rendering it uncertain which of them survived the other or others, then in the absence of any order of the court determining otherwise —

(a) such deaths are presumed to have occurred in order of seniority; and

(b) accordingly, the younger is deemed to have survived the elder.

[3/2009]

(7) A nomination made by the policy owner of a relevant policy under subsection (2) is deemed to be revoked if —

(a) the policy owner assigns, encumbers or otherwise deals with the relevant policy or any interest under the relevant policy;

(b) after the making of the nomination, the policy owner makes a will in accordance with the Wills Act 1838 which —

(i) provides for the disposition of all death benefits under the relevant policy; and

(ii) specifies such particulars of the relevant policy as may be prescribed by the Authority; or

(c) after the making of the nomination, the policy owner makes another nomination under subsection (2) or a nomination under section 132(2).

[3/2009]

(8) Despite anything in the Wills Act 1838, the Intestate Succession Act 1967 and any rule of law relating to the distribution of estates, but

subject to section 57 of the Probate and Administration Act 1934, where the policy owner of a relevant policy has made one or more nominations under subsection (2) and one or more wills in accordance with the Wills Act 1838 —

- (a) if the last nomination is not and is not deemed to be revoked, the death benefits under the relevant policy are to be distributed in accordance with the last nomination;
- (b) if the last nomination is or is deemed to be revoked, and the last will is not revoked, the death benefits under the relevant policy are to be distributed in accordance with the last will; or
- (c) if the last nomination is or is deemed to be revoked, and the last will is revoked, the death benefits under the relevant policy are to be distributed in accordance with the Intestate Succession Act 1967.

[3/2009]

(9) Despite anything in the Intestate Succession Act 1967 and any rule of law relating to the distribution of estates, but subject to section 57 of the Probate and Administration Act 1934, where the policy owner of a relevant policy who has made one or more nominations under subsection (2) dies intestate —

- (a) if the last nomination is not and is not deemed to be revoked, the death benefits under the relevant policy are to be distributed in accordance with the last nomination; or
- (b) if the last nomination is or is deemed to be revoked, the death benefits under the relevant policy are to be distributed in accordance with the Intestate Succession Act 1967.

[49M
[3/2009]

Register of nominees

134.—(1) Every licensed insurer must maintain, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Authority and in accordance with such directions as may be issued by the Authority, a register of every person —

- (a) who has been nominated under section 132(2) or 133(2) by the policy owner of a relevant policy issued by the licensed insurer; and
- (b) in respect of whom the licensed insurer has received written notice of the nomination in such manner as may be prescribed by the Authority for the purposes of this subsection.

[3/2009; 11/2013]

(2) Where —

- (a) any person nominated under section 132(2) has been registered by a licensed insurer under subsection (1);
- (b) the nomination of that person has been revoked under section 132(7); and
- (c) the licensed insurer has received written notice of the revocation of the nomination in such manner as may be prescribed by the Authority for the purposes of this subsection,

the licensed insurer must record the revocation of the nomination under section 132(7) in its register maintained under subsection (1).

[3/2009; 11/2013]

(3) Where —

- (a) any person nominated under section 133(2) has been registered by a licensed insurer under subsection (1);
- (b) the nomination of that person has been or is deemed to be revoked; and
- (c) the licensed insurer has received written notice of the revocation of the nomination in such manner as may be prescribed by the Authority for the purposes of this subsection,

the licensed insurer must record the revocation of the nomination in its register maintained under subsection (1).

[49N

[3/2009; 11/2013]

Relevant policies issued by co-operative society

135.—(1) Where the licensed insurer of any relevant policy is a co-operative society, and the policy owner of that relevant policy —

- (a) has not, before 1 September 2009, made any nomination under section 45(1) of the Co-operative Societies Act 1979 in relation to that relevant policy; or
- (b) has, before that date, revoked every nomination made under section 45(1) of the Co-operative Societies Act 1979 in relation to that relevant policy,

nothing in the Co-operative Societies Act 1979, on or after that date, applies to that relevant policy or to any share or interest in any policy moneys under that relevant policy.

[3/2009; 11/2013]

(2) Where the licensed insurer of any relevant policy is a co-operative society, and on or after 1 September 2009 the policy owner of that relevant policy —

- (a) revokes the last subsisting nomination made by the policy owner under section 45(1) of the Co-operative Societies Act 1979 in relation to that relevant policy; or
- (b) makes any nomination under section 132(2) or 133(2) in relation to that relevant policy, whether or not there is any subsisting nomination made by the policy owner under section 45(1) of the Co-operative Societies Act 1979 in relation to that relevant policy,

nothing in the Co-operative Societies Act 1979 applies, on or after the date the policy owner revokes the last subsisting nomination under section 45(1) of the Co-operative Societies Act 1979 or makes the nomination under section 132(2) or 133(2) (as the case may be) to the relevant policy or to any share or interest in any policy moneys under that relevant policy.

[490

[3/2009; 11/2013]

Regulations for purposes of this Part

136.—(1) The Authority may make regulations for the purposes of this Part.

[3/2009]

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), such regulations may —

- (a) prescribe anything which may be prescribed by the Authority under this Part; and
- (b) make provision for the exercise of the court’s powers under section 20 of the Mental Capacity Act 2008 in relation to —
 - (i) the making, on a person’s behalf, of any nomination under section 132(2) or 133(2); and
 - (ii) where any nomination under section 132(2) or 133(2) has been made by a person or by the court on behalf of a person, the revoking, on the person’s behalf, of that nomination under section 132(7) or 133(4), as the case may be.

[49P

[3/2009]

PART 4**MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL***Division 1 — Administration and enforcement*

[11/2013]

Appointment of assistants

137.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), the Authority may appoint any person to exercise any of its powers or perform any of its functions or duties under this Act, either generally or in any particular case, except the power to make subsidiary legislation.

[23/2003]

(2) The Authority may appoint one or more of its officers to exercise the power to grant an exemption to any person (not being an

exemption granted to a class of persons) under a provision of this Act specified in the Second Schedule, or to revoke any such exemption.

[23/2003]

[Act 5 of 2025 wef 09/03/2025]

(2A) An appointment under subsection (2) must be published in the *Gazette*.

[Act 5 of 2025 wef 09/03/2025]

(3) Any person appointed by the Authority under subsection (1) is deemed to be a public servant for the purposes of the Penal Code 1871.

[50]

Exemption

138.—(1) The Authority may, by regulations, exempt any person or class of persons from all or any of the provisions of this Act, subject to such terms or conditions as may be prescribed.

[11/2013]

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the Authority may make regulations to exempt any person or class of persons from section 4 or 75 and, in making these regulations, the Authority may make such provisions as it thinks fit to regulate the person or class of persons, whether by modification of provisions of this Act or by imposing such other requirements or restrictions as may be prescribed.

[23/2003]

(3) The Authority may, on the application of any person, exempt the person from all or any of the provisions of this Act or any direction by written notice if the Authority considers it appropriate to do so in the circumstances of the case.

[23/2003]

(4) An exemption under subsection (3) —

(a) may be granted subject to such terms or conditions as the Authority may specify by written notice; and

(b) need not be published in the *Gazette*.

(5) The Authority may at any time —

(a) revoke any exemption granted under this section; or

- (b) add to, vary or revoke any term or condition prescribed under subsection (1), or imposed under subsection (4) by written notice, or prescribe or impose a term or condition where none had been prescribed or imposed earlier.

[52
[11/2013]

Statistics

139.—(1) Without limiting section 154(1), regulations may provide —

- (a) for the collection by or on behalf of the Authority, at such intervals or on such occasions as may be prescribed, of statistical information as to such matters relevant to insurance as may be prescribed; and
- (b) for the collection and use of statistical information for any purpose, whether or not connected with insurance.

(2) Without limiting section 154(1) and (4), the Authority may prescribe or specify in directions the form or manner in which statistical information is to be provided by Singapore insurers or insurance intermediaries to the Authority.

[23/2003]

(3) No use may be made of any information obtained by or on behalf of the Authority by virtue only of this section except in a form which does not disclose the affairs of any particular person.

[53]

Service of notice, etc.

140.—(1) Unless otherwise expressly provided in this Act, any notice, order or document required or authorised by this Act to be given to or served on any person may be given to or served on the person —

- (a) by delivering it to the person or to some adult member or employee of his or her family or household at his or her last known place of residence;

- (b) by leaving it at his or her usual or last known place of residence or business in an envelope addressed to him or her;
- (c) by sending it by registered post addressed to the person at his or her usual or last known place of residence or business; or
- (d) in the case of a body corporate, a partnership or a body of persons —
 - (i) by delivering it to the secretary or other like officer of the body corporate, partnership or body of persons at its registered office or principal place of business; or
 - (ii) by sending it by registered post addressed to the body corporate, partnership or body of persons at its registered office or principal place of business.

(2) Any notice, order or document sent by registered post to any person in accordance with subsection (1) is deemed to be duly served on the person to whom the letter is addressed at the time when the letter would, in the ordinary course of post, be delivered.

(3) When proving service of the notice, order or document, it is sufficient to prove that the envelope containing the notice, order or document was properly addressed, stamped and posted by registered post.

[54]

Electronic service

141.—(1) The Authority may provide an electronic service for the service of any document that is required or authorised by this Act to be given to or served on any person.

[11/2013]

(2) For the purposes of the electronic service, the Authority may assign to any person —

- (a) an authentication code; and
- (b) an account with the electronic service.

[11/2013]

(3) Despite section 140, where any person has given consent for any document to be served on the person through the electronic service, the Authority may serve the document on that person by transmitting an electronic record of the document to that person's account with the electronic service.

[11/2013]

(4) Where a person has given consent for a document to be served on the person through the electronic service, the document is deemed to have been served at the time when an electronic record of the document enters the person's account with the electronic service.

[11/2013]

(5) Despite any other written law, in any proceedings under this Act —

(a) an electronic record of any document that was served through the electronic service; or

(b) any copy or print-out of that electronic record,

is admissible as evidence of the facts stated or contained therein if that electronic record, copy or print-out —

(c) is certified by the Authority to contain all or any information served through the electronic service in accordance with this section; and

(d) is duly authenticated in the manner specified in subsection (7).

[11/2013]

(6) To avoid doubt —

(a) an electronic record of any document that was served through the electronic service; or

(b) any copy or print-out of that electronic record,

is not inadmissible in evidence merely because the document was served without the delivery of any equivalent document or counterpart in paper form.

[11/2013]

(7) For the purposes of this section, a certificate —

(a) giving the particulars of —

(i) any person whose authentication code was used to serve the document; and

(ii) any person or device involved in the production or transmission of the electronic record of the document, or the copy or print-out thereof;

(b) identifying the nature of the electronic record or copy or print-out thereof; and

(c) purporting to be signed by the Authority or by a person occupying a responsible position in relation to the operation of the electronic service at the relevant time,

is sufficient evidence that the electronic record, copy or print-out has been duly authenticated, unless the court, in its discretion, calls for further evidence on this issue.

[11/2013]

(8) Where the electronic record of any document, or a copy or print-out of that electronic record, is admissible under subsection (5), it is presumed, until the contrary is proved, that the electronic record, copy or print-out accurately reproduces the contents of that document.

[11/2013]

(9) The Authority may make regulations which are necessary or expedient for carrying out the purposes of this section, including regulations prescribing the procedure for the use of the electronic service and the procedure in circumstances where there is a breakdown or interruption of the electronic service.

[11/2013]

(10) In this section, unless the context otherwise requires —

“account with the electronic service”, in relation to any person, means a computer account within the electronic service which is assigned by the Authority to that person for the storage and retrieval of electronic records relating to that person;

“authentication code”, in relation to any person, means an identification or identifying code, a password or any other authentication method or procedure which is assigned to that person for the purposes of identifying and authenticating the access to and use of the electronic service by that person;

“document” includes notice and order;

“electronic record” has the meaning given by section 2 of the Electronic Transactions Act 2010.

[54A
[11/2013]

General provisions as to offences

142.—(1) Any person who —

(a) signs any document lodged with the Authority under section 94, 95 or 119(1)(a); or

(b) provides the Authority with any information under or for the purposes of any other provision of this Act,

must use due care to secure that the document or information is not false in any material particular; and if the person does not use due care in this behalf and the document or information is false in a material particular, the person shall be guilty of an offence.

[16/2011; 11/2013]

(2) Any person who is guilty of an offence under subsection (1) shall be liable on conviction —

(a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$125,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both; or

(b) in any other case, to a fine not exceeding \$250,000.

[11/2013]

(3) Any person who is guilty of any breach of a duty imposed on the person by this Act or any direction issued by the Authority under section 154(4) shall be guilty of an offence and, where no penalty is expressly provided, shall be liable on conviction —

- (a) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$5,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction; or
- (b) in any other case, to a fine not exceeding \$100,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding \$10,000 for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[11/2013]

(4) Where an offence under this Act is committed by any corporation, any person who, at the time of the commission of the offence, is a director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of that corporation, or is purporting to act in that capacity, shall be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly unless the person proves that he or she exercised all such diligence to prevent the commission of the offence as he or she ought to have exercised, having regard to the nature of his or her functions in that capacity and to all the circumstances.

[23/2003]

(5) Where an offence under this Act is committed by a corporation, being an offence consisting in the breach of a duty imposed only on corporations, any individual guilty of the offence (whether under subsection (4) or otherwise) shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years in addition to or in substitution for any fine.

[23/2003; 11/2013]

(6) For the purpose of any proceedings under subsection (1)(a), a document purporting to be signed by any person is presumed to have been signed by the person, unless the contrary is proved.

(7) The Authority may compound any offence under this Act which is prescribed as a compoundable offence by collecting from a person reasonably suspected of having committed the offence a sum of money not exceeding one half of the amount of the maximum fine that is prescribed for that offence.

[11/2013]

(8) The Authority may compound any offence under this Act (including an offence under a provision that has been repealed) which —

(a) was compoundable at the time the offence was committed; but

(b) has ceased to be so compoundable,

by collecting from a person reasonably suspected of having committed the offence a sum of money not exceeding one half of the amount of the maximum fine prescribed for that offence at the time it was committed.

[11/2013]

(9) On payment of the sum of money referred to in subsection (7) or (8), no further proceedings are to be taken against that person in respect of the offence.

[11/2013]

(10) All sums collected by the Authority under subsection (7) or (8) must be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

[55

[11/2013]

Penalties for corporations

143.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), where a corporation is convicted of an offence under this Act, the penalty that the court may impose is a fine not exceeding 2 times the maximum amount that the court could, but for this subsection, impose as a fine for that offence.

[23/2003]

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to any offence under this Act —

(a) in respect of the breach of a duty imposed only on corporations; or

(b) for which different penalties are prescribed in this Act (other than section 142(5)) for individuals and for other persons found guilty of the offence.

[11/2013]

(3) Where an individual is convicted of an offence under this Act by virtue of section 142(4), the individual shall be liable to the fine or

imprisonment or both as prescribed for that offence and subsection (1) does not apply.

[55A]

Jurisdiction of court

144. Despite any provision to the contrary in the Criminal Procedure Code 2010, a District Court and a Magistrate's Court have jurisdiction to try any offence under this Act and have power to impose the full penalty or punishment in respect of any offence under this Act.

[56]

Extraterritoriality of Act

145.—(1) Where a person does an act partly in and partly outside Singapore which, if done wholly in Singapore, would constitute an offence against any provision of this Act, that person shall be guilty of that offence as if the act were carried out by that person wholly in Singapore, and may be dealt with as if the offence were committed wholly in Singapore.

(2) Where —

(a) a person does an act outside Singapore which has a substantial and reasonably foreseeable effect in Singapore; and

(b) that act would, if carried out in Singapore, constitute an offence under section 4, 8, 70 or 75,

that person shall be guilty of that offence as if the act were carried out by that person in Singapore, and may be dealt with as if the offence were committed in Singapore.

(3) The Authority may, by regulations, specify the circumstances under which subsection (2) does not apply.

[56A]

Division 2 — Miscellaneous amendments of law

[11/2013]

Insurable interest required for life insurances

146.—(1) A life policy insuring the life of a person which is issued by a licensed insurer is void unless —

- (a) the person effecting the insurance has an insurable interest in the life which is insured at the time the insurance is effected;
- (b) the life which is insured is that of —
 - (i) the person effecting the insurance;
 - (ii) his or her spouse at the time the insurance is effected;
 - (iii) his or her child or ward under the age of 18 years at the time the insurance is effected; or
 - (iv) any other person on whom the person effecting the insurance is, at the time the insurance is effected, wholly or partly dependant; or
- (c) the life policy is one in respect of which all of the conditions referred to in subsection (3) or (4) are satisfied.

[3/2009; 11/2013]

(2) Where subsection (1)(a) applies, the policy moneys payable under the life policy must not exceed the amount of the insurable interest at the time the insurance is effected.

[3/2009]

(3) Section 5 of the Civil Law Act 1909 and section 151 do not apply to a life policy, and a life policy is not void, if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- (a) the life which is insured is that of the settlor of a trust;
- (b) the person effecting the insurance is the trustee of the trust;
- (c) any beneficiary of the trust —
 - (i) has an insurable interest in the life of the settlor at the time the insurance is effected; or
 - (ii) is —
 - (A) the settlor's spouse at the time the insurance is effected;

- (B) the settlor's child or ward under the age of 18 years at the time the insurance is effected; or
 - (C) any other person on whom the settlor is, at the time the insurance is effected, wholly or partly dependant;
- (d) the settlor consents in writing to the effecting of the insurance before it is effected.

[3/2009]

(4) Section 5 of the Civil Law Act 1909 and section 151 do not apply to a life policy, and a life policy is not void, if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- (a) the life which is insured is that of a beneficiary of a trust (called in this subsection the relevant beneficiary);
- (b) the person effecting the insurance is the trustee of the trust;
- (c) any beneficiary of the trust —
 - (i) has an insurable interest in the life of the relevant beneficiary at the time the insurance is effected; or
 - (ii) is —
 - (A) the relevant beneficiary's spouse at the time the insurance is effected;
 - (B) the relevant beneficiary's child or ward under the age of 18 years at the time the insurance is effected; or
 - (C) any other person on whom the relevant beneficiary is, at the time the insurance is effected, wholly or partly dependant;
- (d) the relevant beneficiary consents in writing to the effecting of the insurance before it is effected.

[3/2009]

(5) Subsections (1), (2), (3) and (4) apply to a life policy regardless of whether the proper law of the life policy is the law of Singapore.

[3/2009]

(6) In this section, “insuring the life of a person” means insuring the payment of money (or the equivalent) on that person’s death or on the happening of any contingency dependent on the termination or continuance of that person’s life, and includes granting an annuity to commence on that death or at a time to be determined by reference thereto or to any such contingency.

(7) Insofar as in the case of any life policy the policy moneys do not consist wholly of a cash payment due on the death in question, the limit under this section on the amount to be paid must be applied by reference to the value of the right to the policy moneys immediately after the death or the happening before the death of any event on which they become payable.

(8) Subsections (1)(a) and (b), (2), (6) and (7) do not affect policies issued before 1 January 1967.

[3/2009]

(9) Subsections (1)(c), (3), (4) and (5) do not affect policies issued before 1 March 2009.

[57
[3/2009]

Capacity of infant to insure

147.—(1) Despite any law to the contrary, a person over the age of 10 years does not, by reason only of his or her age, lack the capacity to enter into a contract of insurance; but a person under the age of 16 years does not have the capacity to enter into such a contract except with the written consent of his or her parent or guardian.

[3/2009]

(2) This section is deemed always to have had effect.

[58]

Life policy moneys to be paid without deduction

148.—(1) Subject to section 150, any policy moneys payable under a life policy or moneys payable on the surrender of a life policy must be paid without any deduction for sums not due under the policy or under an agreement charging them on the policy, unless the deduction is made with the consent of the person entitled to those moneys; and any provision contained in a life policy or in any agreement relating

thereto is void, insofar as it entitles the insurer to make any such deduction without that consent.

[3/2009]

(2) Subsection (1) applies to all Singapore policies, but does not apply to any other policy issued before 1 January 1967.

(3) In any proceedings for the recovery of policy moneys due under the life policy or of moneys payable on the surrender of a life policy, no set-off or counterclaim is allowed except for sums due under the policy or under an agreement charging them on the policy.

[59]

Life policies (surrenders, non-payment of premiums, paid-up policies)

149.—(1) Where a life policy has been in force for 3 years or more, the policy owner may by written notice to the insurer surrender the policy, and the policy owner is then entitled to receive the surrender value thereof (if any) determined in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed (but subject to any deduction for sums due under the policy or under an agreement charging them on the policy).

[11/2013]

(2) Where a life policy has been in force for 3 years or more, the policy does not lapse and must not be forfeited by reason of the non-payment of premiums, but has effect subject to such modifications as to the period for which it is to be in force or the benefits receivable thereunder or both as may be determined in accordance with any system adopted by the insurer and applicable to the policy; and —

- (a) in the case of a policy issued as a Singapore policy after 1 January 1967 or as an offshore policy issued after 1 January 1987, the system must be approved by the Authority, and must be that adopted and applicable at the time the policy is issued, and the policy must contain a statement in a form approved by the Authority of the effect of this subsection in relation to the policy; and
- (b) in any other case, unless the system is determined by the policy, the system must be that which at the time when this

section becomes applicable to the policy would apply to a like policy then issued as a Singapore policy.

(3) Where a life policy has been in force for 3 years or more, the policy owner may by written notice to the insurer elect to exchange the policy for a paid-up policy, which must be a non-participating policy for an amount determined in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed, but with no other modification not required by this Act or some other written law.

(4) A policy issued in place of an earlier policy is, for the purposes of this section (including this subsection), treated as having been in force since the earlier policy began to be in force; but this does not affect the operation in relation to a policy of subsection (2)(a) or (b).

(5) Subsections (1) to (3) do not apply —

(a) to a policy securing the grant of an annuity for a term dependent upon human life; or

(b) to a policy under which no policy moneys are necessarily payable, not being a policy which provides for the payment of policy moneys on a death after a specified period.

(6) As respects policies of any prescribed description, subsections (1), (2) and (3) have effect subject to such modifications as may be prescribed.

(7) The rights conferred by this section are in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other rights available to the policy owner under the terms of the policy or otherwise; but this section is not to be taken to confer on a policy owner any rights except against the insurer as such.

(8) This section applies to policies whenever issued; and, subject to subsection (5), extends to any Singapore policy and offshore policy.

[60

Payment of living benefits or death benefits under life policy or accident and health policy, etc.

150.—(1) In any case where —

- (a) the policy owner of any life policy or accident and health policy has made a nomination under section 132(2) in respect of the policy;
- (b) that nomination is not revoked in accordance with section 132(7);
- (c) the licensed insurer of the policy has received written notice of that nomination under section 134(1)(b); and
- (d) any living benefits are payable under the policy,

the licensed insurer may make a payment from the living benefits, and is discharged from all liability in respect of the payment, to —

- (e) in a case where any trustee of the policy moneys is a person other than the policy owner —
 - (i) that trustee, for the benefit of every nominee under that nomination; or
 - (ii) if there is more than one such trustee, any such trustee, for the benefit of every nominee under that nomination; or
- (f) in any other case —
 - (i) any nominee under that nomination who has attained the age of 18 years;
 - (ii) a parent or legal guardian, not being the policy owner, of any nominee under that nomination who is below the age of 18 years; or
 - (iii) the personal representatives of the estate of any nominee under that nomination who is deceased,such payment not exceeding that nominee's portion of the living benefits.

[3/2009; 11/2013]

(2) In any case where the policy owner of any life policy or accident and health policy dies, and death benefits are payable under the policy on his or her death —

- (a) if subsection (7), (8) or (9) applies in respect of the policy, the licensed insurer of the policy may make one or more payments in accordance with the applicable subsection from the death benefits under the policy, without the production of any probate or letters of administration;
- (b) if subsection (10) applies in respect of the policy, the licensed insurer of the policy may make one or more payments in accordance with subsections (10) and (11) from the death benefits under all such policies issued by the licensed insurer on the deceased's life in respect of which subsection (10) applies, such payment or payments not exceeding in the aggregate the amount prescribed by the Authority for the purposes of this paragraph, without the production of any probate or letters of administration; and
- (c) the licensed insurer is discharged from all liability in respect of each such payment.

[3/2009; 11/2013]

(3) If, in any case referred to in subsection (2), estate duty is payable in Singapore on any death benefits referred to in that subsection, the licensed insurer may, despite section 43(2) of the Estate Duty Act 1929, make one or more payments in accordance with subsections (10) and (11) from the death benefits under all such policies issued by the licensed insurer (such payment or payments not exceeding in the aggregate the amount prescribed by the Authority for the purposes of this subsection) without the death benefits having been included in any schedule or certificate referred to in section 43(2) of that Act.

[3/2009; 11/2013]

(4) If, as a consequence of making any payment under subsection (3), the aggregate of all payments made under that subsection will exceed the amount prescribed by the Authority for the purposes of this subsection, the licensed insurer must, before making

the firstmentioned payment, give written notice to the Commissioner of Estate Duties of such particulars as the Commissioner may require.

[3/2009; 11/2013]

(5) Subsection (3) applies in relation to death benefits under policies of which the deceased was not the policy owner at his or her death as it applies in relation to any death benefits referred to in subsection (2).

[3/2009]

(6) Where the payment or payments allowed under subsection (3) on account of any death benefits have been made, the licensed insurer may, before paying the balance of such death benefits to one or more relevant persons according to their entitlements, apply the whole or any part of the death benefits to pay any unpaid estate duty payable on the death of the insured.

[3/2009; 11/2013]

(7) Where —

- (a) the policy owner of a policy referred to in subsection (2) has made a nomination under section 132(2) in respect of the policy;
- (b) that nomination is not revoked in accordance with section 132(7); and
- (c) the licensed insurer of the policy has received written notice of that nomination under section 134(1)(b),

the licensed insurer may make a payment under subsection (2)(a) to —

- (d) in a case where any trustee of the policy moneys is a person other than the policy owner —
 - (i) that trustee, for the benefit of every nominee under that nomination; or
 - (ii) if there is more than one such trustee, any such trustee, for the benefit of every nominee under that nomination; or

(e) in any other case —

- (i) any nominee under that nomination who has attained the age of 18 years;
 - (ii) a parent or legal guardian, not being the policy owner, of any nominee under that nomination who is below the age of 18 years; or
 - (iii) the personal representatives of the estate of any nominee under that nomination who is deceased,
- such payment not exceeding that nominee's portion of the death benefits under the policy.

[3/2009; 11/2013]

(8) Where —

- (a) the policy owner of a policy referred to in subsection (2) has made a nomination under section 133(2) in respect of the policy;
- (b) that nomination is not and is not deemed to be revoked; and
- (c) the licensed insurer of the policy has received written notice of that nomination under section 134(1)(b),

the licensed insurer may make a payment under subsection (2)(a) to —

- (d) any nominee under that nomination who has attained the age of 18 years;
- (e) a parent or legal guardian, not being the policy owner, of any nominee under that nomination who is below the age of 18 years; or
- (f) the personal representatives of the estate of any nominee under that nomination who dies after the policy owner,

such payment not exceeding that nominee's portion of the death benefits under the policy.

[3/2009; 11/2013]

(9) Subject to subsection (7), where —

- (a) the policy owner of a policy referred to in subsection (2) has made, and has not revoked, a will in accordance with the Wills Act 1838;
- (b) the will —
 - (i) provides for the disposition of all death benefits under the policy; and
 - (ii) specifies such particulars of the policy as may be prescribed by the Authority under section 133(7)(b)(ii); and
- (c) the licensed insurer of the policy has received written notice, signed by the policy owner, of that will in such manner as may be prescribed by the Authority for the purposes of this subsection,

the licensed insurer may make a payment under subsection (2)(a) to any executor of that will, such payment not exceeding the amount of the death benefits under the policy.

[3/2009; 11/2013]

(10) Subject to subsection (11), where —

- (a) the policy owner of a policy referred to in subsection (2) or (3) has not made —
 - (i) any nomination under section 132(2) or 133(2) in respect of the policy; or
 - (ii) any will which —
 - (A) provides for the disposition of all death benefits under the policy; and
 - (B) specifies such particulars of the policy as may be prescribed by the Authority under section 133(7)(b)(ii);
- (b) the licensed insurer of a policy referred to in subsection (2) or (3) has not received —

- (i) any written notice referred to in section 134(1)(b) of any nomination made under section 132(2) or 133(2) in respect of the policy; or
- (ii) any written notice referred to in subsection (9)(c) of any will providing for the disposition of all death benefits under the policy; or
- (c) there exist, in respect of a policy referred to in subsection (2) or (3), such other circumstances as the Authority may prescribe,

the licensed insurer of the policy may make a payment under subsection (2)(b) or (3) to any proper claimant from the death benefits under the policy.

[3/2009; 11/2013]

(11) Where subsection (10) applies, and the licensed insurer referred to in that subsection receives 2 or more different claims for payment in accordance with that subsection —

- (a) each such claim must be paid in the same order of priority; and
- (b) the amount payable under subsection (2)(b) or (3) (as the case may be) in respect of any such claim must be calculated as follows:

$$\frac{A}{B} \times C,$$

where A is the amount which would have been payable in respect of that claim had it been paid in full;

B is the total amount which would have been payable in respect of all such claims had they been paid in full; and

C is the amount prescribed by the Authority for the purposes of subsection (2)(b) or (3), as the case may be.

[3/2009; 11/2013]

(12) In this section, unless the context otherwise requires —

“policy owner” includes a part owner of a policy;

“proper claimant” means a person who —

- (a) claims to be entitled to payment under subsection (2)(b) or (3) as executor of the deceased; or
- (b) claims to be entitled to payment under subsection (2)(b) or (3) (whether for his or her own benefit or not) and is the widower, widow, parent, child, brother, sister, nephew or niece of the deceased;

“relevant person” means the personal representative of the deceased or, where there is none, any proper claimant.

[3/2009]

(13) In deducing any relationship for the purposes of the definition of “proper claimant” in subsection (12), an illegitimate person is treated as the legitimate child of his or her actual parents.

[3/2009]

(14) For the purposes of this section, where any nomination has been or is deemed to be varied, any reference to a nominee under that nomination is to be construed as a reference to a nominee under that nomination as varied.

[61

[3/2009]

No insurance to be made unless insurer has interest and no policy without inserting names (UK Life Assurance Act 1774)

151.—(1) An insurance must not be made by any person on any event wherein the person for whose use or benefit or on whose account the policy is made has no interest, or by way of gaming or wagering; and every assurance made contrary to this subsection is void.

(2) It shall not be lawful to make any policy on any event without inserting in such policy the names of the persons interested therein, or for whose use or benefit or on whose account such policy was made.

(3) In all cases where there is an interest in such event, no greater sum may be recovered or received from the insurer than the amount or value of the interest.

(4) Nothing in this section extends to insurance made by any person on ships or goods, or to contracts of indemnity against loss by fire or loss by other events whatsoever.

[62]

No action for accidental fire (UK Fire Prevention (Metropolis) Act 1774, s. 86)

152. No action shall lie against a person in whose house or premises or on whose estate any fire accidentally began except that no contract or agreement made between landlord and tenant shall be hereby defeated or made void.

[63]

Division 3 — Supplementary

[11/2013]

Amendment of Schedules

153.—(1) The Minister may by order in the *Gazette* amend, add to or vary the First or Second Schedule.

[23/2003]

(2) The Minister may, in any order made under subsection (1), make such incidental, consequential or supplementary provisions as may be necessary or expedient.

[23/2003]

(3) Any order made under subsection (1) must be presented to Parliament as soon as possible after publication in the *Gazette*.

[63A
[23/2003]

Regulations

154.—(1) The Authority may make regulations for carrying into effect the objects of this Act, and for prescribing anything which under this Act is to be prescribed.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), regulations may be made for or with respect to —

(a) the forms for the purposes of this Act;

- (b) the fees to be paid in respect of any matter or thing required for the purposes of this Act, including the waiver, refund or remission, whether in whole or in part, of such fees;
[Act 12 of 2024 wef 30/08/2024]
 - (c) the corporate governance of insurers and insurance brokers;
[Act 12 of 2024 wef 30/08/2024]
 - (d) the risk management of insurers, including the management of financial risk, conduct risk, operational risk and underwriting risk, in relation to the conduct of insurance business in Singapore; and
[Act 12 of 2024 wef 30/08/2024]
 - (e) the risk management of insurance brokers, including the management of financial risk, conduct risk, operational risk and reputational risk, in relation to the conduct of insurance broking business in Singapore.
[Act 12 of 2024 wef 30/08/2024]
- (3) Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, regulations made under this Act —
- (a) may be of general or specific application;
 - (b) may provide that a contravention of any specified provision thereof shall be an offence; and
 - (c) may provide —
 - (i) in the case of an individual, for penalties not exceeding a fine of \$50,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or both for each offence and, in the case of a continuing offence, for a further penalty not exceeding a fine of 10% of the maximum fine prescribed for that offence for every day or part of a day during which the offence continues after conviction; or
 - (ii) in any other case, for penalties not exceeding a fine of \$100,000 for each offence and, in the case of a continuing offence, for a further penalty not exceeding a fine of 10% of the maximum fine prescribed for that offence for every day or part of a

day during which the offence continues after conviction.

[23/2003; 11/2013]

(4) The Authority may issue such directions as it may consider necessary for carrying into effect the objects of this Act, and may at any time vary, rescind or revoke any such directions.

[11/2013]

(5) Without limiting subsection (4), the Authority may issue such directions as it may consider necessary to an authorised reinsurer with respect to the manner and form of the transfer of the whole or part of its business of providing the reinsurance of liabilities under insurance policies, to persons in Singapore.

[23/2003]

(6) It is not necessary to publish any direction issued under this Act in the *Gazette*.

[64

[11/2013]

Saving provisions

155.—(1) The repeal of section 34 of this Act as in force immediately before 8 January 2002 does not —

- (a) invalidate any existing Lloyd's policy;
- (b) prevent the collection or receipt of premiums on any existing Lloyd's policy; or
- (c) prejudice any right or claim against the Lloyd's underwriter, or by the Lloyd's underwriter of any right or claim against any policy owner or person, relating to any existing Lloyd's policy.

(2) The Authority must, if satisfied that insurance business is not being carried on in Singapore by any Lloyd's underwriter under the repealed section 34, transfer any deposit referred to in the repealed section 34(4) and maintained under the repealed Second Schedule, to Lloyd's, except such part (if any) that the Authority determines should be kept available for meeting claims against Lloyd's underwriters in respect of any existing Lloyd's policy.

(3) For the purposes of this section —

“existing Lloyd’s policy” means any insurance policy entered into by a Lloyd’s underwriter before 8 January 2002 and which was authorised under the repealed section 34;

“Lloyd’s” has the meaning given by the repealed section 34;

“Lloyd’s underwriter” has the meaning given by the repealed section 34.

[65

FIRST SCHEDULE

Sections 3(10), 83(4) and 153(1)

DEFINITION OF INSURANCE TERMS

General

1.—(1) “Policy” includes any contract of insurance whether or not embodied in or evidenced by an instrument in the form of a policy, and references to issuing a policy are to be construed accordingly.

(2) References to a policy of an insurer include any policy in respect of which the insurer is under any liability, whether the policies were issued by the insurer or the liability was transferred to the insurer from another.

2.—(1) Subject to this paragraph and section 15(3) and (4) of the Act, “Singapore policy”, in relation to any insurer, means a policy issued in the course of the insurer’s business in Singapore and falling within one of the following descriptions:

(a) in relation to a life policy or accident and health policy (not being a reinsurance policy) —

(i) where the policy owner is an individual, the policy owner or insured is ordinarily resident in Singapore at the date of the proposal in respect of the policy (called in this paragraph the proposal date);

(ii) where the policy owner is not an individual —

(A) the policy owner’s address is or was an address in Singapore at the date of the issue of the policy and at the date of the establishment of the insurer’s register of Singapore policies (if the policy was issued before then);
or

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

- (B) the policy covers an insured who is ordinarily resident in Singapore at the proposal date;
- (b) in relation to direct general insurance (other than short-term accident and health policies), a policy where the risk arises in Singapore or —
- (i) where the insured is an individual, the insured is ordinarily resident in Singapore; or
 - (ii) where the insured is not an individual, the insured is a person resident in Singapore or has a permanent establishment in Singapore;
- (c) in relation to treaty general reinsurance (other than short-term accident and health policies), a policy where more than 25% of the total risks in terms of gross premiums arise in Singapore; and
- (d) in relation to treaty life reinsurance or treaty accident and health reinsurance, a policy where more than 25% of the policies under which the risk or risks reinsured ultimately arises or arise in terms of gross premiums are policies referred to in sub-paragraph (a).
- (2) Despite sub-paragraph (1)(b), a policy where —
- (a) the insured is an individual and the insured is ordinarily resident in Singapore; or
 - (b) the insured is not an individual and the insured is a person resident in Singapore or has a permanent establishment in Singapore,
- is not regarded as a Singapore policy if it is in respect of cargo transported from a place outside Singapore to a place outside Singapore, whether or not the cargo is in transit in Singapore.
- (3) “Offshore policy”, in relation to any insurer, means any policy, other than a Singapore policy, issued in the course of the insurer’s business in Singapore.
- (4) For the purposes of this paragraph —
- (a) an individual is treated as ordinarily resident in Singapore if the individual —
 - (i) is a citizen of Singapore, unless he or she has resided outside Singapore continuously for 5 or more years preceding the proposal date of the policy and is not currently residing in Singapore;
 - (ii) is a permanent resident, unless he or she has resided in Singapore for less than a total of 183 days in the 12 months preceding the proposal date of the policy;

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

- (iii) has a work pass or permit required under the Employment of Foreign Manpower Act 1990, unless he or she has resided in Singapore for less than a total of 183 days in the 12 months preceding the proposal date of the policy; or
 - (iv) has a pass or permit required under the Immigration Act 1959 that has a duration longer than 90 days and has resided in Singapore continuously for at least 90 days in the 12 months preceding the proposal date of the policy;
- (b) “policy owner’s address” means the address for the time being known to the insurer as the address (or normal address) for communicating with the policy owner about the policy;
- (c) “resident in Singapore” and “permanent establishment” have the meanings given by the Income Tax Act 1947;
- (d) “permanent resident” means any individual who is not subject to any restriction as to his or her period of residence in Singapore imposed under the provisions of any written law relating to immigration for the time being in force;
- (e) where an individual is present in Singapore for any part of a day, his or her presence on that day is counted as one day.
- (5) Sub-paragraph (1)(a) applies to a life or accident and health policy of facultative reinsurance —
- (a) where the owner of the policy under which the liability reinsured ultimately arises is an individual, as if the references to the proposal date and to whether the policy owner or insured is ordinarily resident in Singapore are references to those of the policy under which the liability reinsured ultimately arises; and
 - (b) where the owner of the policy under which the liability reinsured ultimately arises is not an individual, as if the references to the date of issue and proposal date of the policy, to the policy owner’s address and to whether the insured is ordinarily resident in Singapore are references to those of the policy under which the liability reinsured ultimately arises.
- (6) Sub-paragraph (1)(b) applies to a policy of facultative general reinsurance as if the references to the insured are references to the person or persons insured by the policy under which the liability reinsured ultimately arises.
3. “Child” means a legitimate child, an illegitimate child, a stepchild or a child adopted in accordance with any written law relating to the adopting of children.

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

4. “Policy owner” means, where a policy has been assigned, the assignee for the time being and, where they are entitled as against the insurer to the benefit of the policy, the personal representatives of a deceased policy owner.

5. “Policy moneys” includes any benefit, pecuniary or not, which is secured by a policy, and “pay” and other expressions, where used in relation to policy moneys, are to be construed accordingly.

6. “Accident and health benefits” means policy moneys which are paid out —

- (a) in the event of an injury to, or a disability of, the insured as a result of accident or sickness;
- (b) in the event of the insured being found to have a condition or disease stated in the policy of the insured;
- (c) with respect to health services;
- (d) on the death, by accident or some other cause stated in the policy, of the insured; or
- (e) on the happening of a combination of any of the above,

but does not include policy moneys that are payable with respect to any loss arising out of a liability to pay compensation or damages.

7. “Health services” means —

- (a) medical, surgical, diagnostic, nursing, dental, chiropody or chiropractic services, or eye therapy, occupational therapy, physiotherapy, speech therapy, or other similar services or treatment;
- (b) services involving the supply, alteration, maintenance or repair of hearing aids, spectacles, contact lenses, artificial teeth, eyes or limbs (including parts of teeth or limbs) or other medical, surgical, prosthetic or dental aids, equipment or appliances;
- (c) the provision of drugs or medicinal preparations;
- (d) ambulance or paramedic services; or
- (e) professional services provided for the treatment or management of a person who is sick or disabled.

8. “Accident and health policy” means any policy which provides accident and health benefits only.

9.—(1) “Long-term accident and health policy” means any accident and health policy that —

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

- (a) may, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the policy, be in force for more than 5 years if it is not terminated earlier by the policy owner; and
 - (b) does not contain any term or condition which permits the insurer to terminate the policy unilaterally, other than termination on the ground of fraud or material non-disclosure.
- (2) An accident and health policy that is of a duration of 5 years or less but satisfies sub-paragraph (1)(b) is considered a long-term accident and health policy if the policy is of a duration of 5 years or less only because of the age of the insured at the time when it was entered into.
- (3) Where the terms and conditions of an accident and health policy provide the insured an option of extending the duration of the policy, whether on the same terms and conditions or otherwise, the duration of the policy is determined on the assumption that the insured will exercise the option.
10. “Short-term accident and health policy” means any accident and health policy that is not a long-term accident and health policy.
11. “Death benefits” means policy moneys which are paid out on the death of the insured.
12. “Living benefits” means policy moneys which are paid out before the death of the insured.

Definitions related to life business

- 13.—(1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2), “life policy” means any policy which —
- (a) provides for the payment of policy moneys on the death of a person or on the happening of any contingency dependent on the termination or continuance of human life;
 - (b) is subject to payment of premiums for a term dependent on the termination or continuance of human life;
 - (c) provides for the payment of an annuity for a term dependent on the termination or continuance of human life; or
 - (d) is a combination of any of the above.
- (2) An accident and health policy that provides for the payment of policy moneys on the death of a person is not a life policy.
14. “Investment-linked policy” means any policy which provides benefits calculated by reference to units, the value of which is related to the market value of

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

the underlying assets, and “non-investment-linked policy” means a policy that is not an investment-linked policy.

15.—(1) “Participating policy” means any non-investment-linked policy conferring a right to participate in allocations by way of bonuses from policy assets of the fund established and maintained by an insurer for such a policy, and “non-participating policy” means a non-investment-linked policy not conferring such a right.

(2) “Policy assets”, in relation to a fund established and maintained for participating policies, means the total assets of the fund as at valuation date held for the benefit of policyholders in that fund less —

- (a) the balance in the surplus account established and maintained in such manner as prescribed under section 16(7) of the Act; and
- (b) the amount of assets required to satisfy the liabilities described as “other liabilities” in statements of account lodged with the Authority under section 94(3) of the Act.

(3) “Valuation date”, in relation to policy assets, means the date on which the assets and liabilities of an insurer are valued.

[23/2003; 3/2009; 11/2013; S 130/2009; S 184/2010]

SECOND SCHEDULE

Sections 137(2) and 153(1)

SPECIFIED PROVISIONS

1. Section 79(3)
2. Section 138(3).

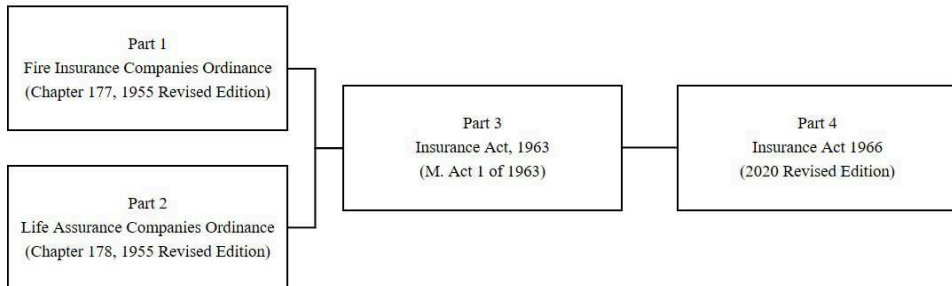
[23/2003; 11/2013]

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

INSURANCE ACT 1966

This Legislative History is a service provided by the Law Revision Commission on a best-efforts basis. It is not part of the Act.

PICTORIAL OVERVIEW OF PREDECESSOR ACTS



LEGISLATIVE HISTORY DETAILS

PART 1

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES ORDINANCE

(CHAPTER 177, 1955 REVISED EDITION)

1. Ordinance 25 of 1917 — Fire Insurance Companies Ordinance 1917

Bill	:	G.N. No. 620/1917
First Reading	:	8 August 1917
Second Reading	:	27 August 1917
Notice of Amendments	:	24 September 1917
Third Reading	:	1 October 1917
Commencement	:	5 October 1917

2. 1920 Revised Edition — Ordinance No. 164 (Fire Insurance Companies)

Operation	:	28 November 1921
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3. Ordinance 32 of 1922 — Statute Laws (Revised Edition) Amendment Ordinance, 1922

(Amendments made by section 11 of the above Ordinance)

Bill	:	G.N. No. 1158/1922
First Reading	:	14 August 1922
Second Reading	:	11 September 1922

Notice of Amendments	:	23 October 1922
Third Readings	:	23 October 1922
Commencement	:	28 November 1921 (section 11)

4. Act 20 of 1924 — Fire Insurance Companies Amendment Ordinance, 1924

Bill	:	G.N. No. 1193/1924
First Reading	:	30 June 1924
Second Reading	:	15 September 1924
Select Committee Report	:	Information not available
Third Reading	:	3 November 1924
Commencement	:	27 November 1924

5. 1926 Revised Edition — Ordinance No. 164 (Fire Insurance Companies)

Operation	:	1 August 1926
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6. 1936 Revised Edition — Fire Insurance Companies Ordinance (Chapter 152)

Operation	:	1 September 1936
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7. Act 46 of 1949 — Fire Insurance Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1949

Bill	:	G.N. No. S 241/1949
First Reading	:	21 June 1949
Second and Third Readings	:	28 July 1949
Select Committee Report	:	Council Paper No. 156 of 1949
Third Reading	:	15 November 1949
Commencement	:	23 November 1949

8. Ordinance 37 of 1952 — Law Revision (Penalties Amendment) Ordinance, 1952

(Amendments made by section 2 read with item 46 of the Schedule to the above Ordinance)

Bill	:	32/1952
First Reading	:	16 September 1952
Second and Third Readings	:	14 October 1952

Commencement : 30 April 1955 (section 2 read with item 46 of the Schedule)

9. 1955 Revised Edition — Fire Insurance Companies Ordinance (Chapter 177)

Operation : 1 July 1956

PART 2

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES ORDINANCE
(CHAPTER 178, 1955 REVISED EDITION)

10. Ordinance XXXIII of 1914 — The Life Assurance Companies' Ordinance 1914

Bill : G.N. No. 860/1914
 First Reading : 31 July 1914
 Second Reading : 2 October 1914
 Notice of Amendments : 4 December 1914
 Third Reading : 18 December 1914
 Commencement : 31 December 1914

11. Ordinance 11 of 1916 — The Life Assurance Companies (Amendment) Ordinance 1915

Bill : G.N. No. 1194/1915
 First Reading : 31 March 1916
 Second Reading : 5 May 1916
 Notice of Amendments : 5 May 1916
 Third Reading : 12 May 1916
 Commencement : 18 May 1916

12. Ordinance 14 of 1918 — Life Assurance Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1918

Bill : G.N. No. 585/1918
 First Reading : 27 May 1918
 Second and Third Readings : 17 June 1918
 Commencement : 25 June 1918

13. 1920 Revised Edition — Ordinance No. 145 (Life Assurance Companies)

Operation : 28 November 1921

14. Ordinance 32 of 1922 — Statute Laws (Revised Edition) Amendment Ordinance, 1922

(Amendments made by section 10 of the above Ordinance)

Bill	:	G.N. No. 1158/1922
First Reading	:	14 August 1922
Second Reading	:	11 September 1922
Notice of Amendments	:	23 October 1922
Third Reading	:	23 October 1922
Commencement	:	28 November 1921 (section 10)

15. 1926 Revised Edition — Ordinance No. 145 (Life Assurance Companies)

Operation	:	1 August 1926
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16. 1936 Revised Edition — Life Assurance Companies Ordinance (Chapter 153)

Operation	:	1 September 1936
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17. Ordinance 45 of 1949 — Life Assurance Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1949

Bill	:	G.N. No. S 240/1949
First Reading	:	21 June 1949
Second Reading	:	28 July 1949
Select Committee Report	:	Council Paper No. 156 of 1949
Notice of Amendments	:	15 November 1949
Third Reading	:	15 November 1949
Commencement	:	23 November 1949

18. Ordinance 37 of 1952 — Law Revision (Penalties Amendment) Ordinance, 1952

(Amendments made by section 2 read with item 47 of the Schedule to the above Ordinance)

Bill	:	32/1952
First Reading	:	16 September 1952
Second and Third Readings	:	14 October 1952
Commencement	:	30 April 1955 (section 2 read with item 47 of the Schedule)

**19. 1955 Revised Edition — Life Assurance Companies Ordinance
(Chapter 178)**

Operation : 1 July 1956

**20. Ordinance 13 of 1958 — Life Assurance Companies (Amendment)
Ordinance, 1958**

Bill : 133/1958

First Reading : 22 April 1958

Second and Third Readings : 11 June 1958

Commencement : 27 June 1958

21. Ordinance 71 of 1959 — Transfer of Powers Ordinance, 1959

(Amendments made by section 4 read with the First Schedule to the above Ordinance)

Bill : 30/1959

First Reading : 22 September 1959

Second and Third Readings : 11 November 1959

Commencement : 20 November 1959 (section 4 read with the First Schedule)

**22. Ordinance 14 of 1962 — Life Assurance Companies (Compulsory
Liquidation) Ordinance, 1962**

(Amendments made by section 14 of the above Ordinance)

Bill : Information not available

First, Second and Third Readings : 26 March 1962

Commencement : 3 April 1962 (section 14)

PART 3
INSURANCE ACT, 1963
(M. ACT 1 OF 1963)

23. M. Act 1 of 1963 — Insurance Act, 1963

Commencement : 21 January 1963

Application : 1 January 1965

Note: This Act was extended to Singapore with modifications by the Modification of Laws (Insurance) (Extension) Order, 1964 (L.N. 470/1964 (G.N. Sp. No. S 14/1965)) on 1 January 1965.

**24. L.N. 470/1964 (G.N. Sp. No. S 14/1965) — Modification of Laws
(Insurance) (Extension)
Order, 1964**

Commencement : 1 January 1965

Note: This Order repealed the Fire Insurance Companies Ordinance (Chapter 177, 1955 Revised Edition) and the Life Assurance Companies Ordinance (Chapter 178, 1955 Revised Edition), and extended the Federation of Malaya Insurance Act, 1963 (M. Act 1 of 1963) with modifications to Singapore.

**25. L.N. 133/1965 (G.N. Sp. No. S 67/1965 — Modification of Laws
(Insurance) (Extension)
Order, 1964**

Commencement : 1 January 1965

PART 4
INSURANCE ACT 1966
(2020 REVISED EDITION)

26. Act 46 of 1966 — Insurance Act, 1966

Bill : 40/1966
First Reading : 26 October 1966
Second Reading : 5 December 1966
Notice of Amendments : 5 December 1966
Third Reading : 5 December 1966
Commencement : 1 January 1967

27. Act 37 of 1967 — Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1967

Bill : 33/1967
First Reading : 14 November 1967
Second and Third Readings : 5 December 1967
Commencement : 1 January 1967

28. 1970 Revised Edition — Insurance Act (Chapter 193)

Operation : 1 July 1971

29. Act 22 of 1973 — Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1973

Bill : 17/1973
First Reading : 7 March 1973

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---------------|
| Second and Third Readings | : | 20 March 1973 |
| Commencement | : | 21 April 1973 |
- 30. Act 50 of 1975 — Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1975**
- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|------------------|
| Bill | : | 54/1975 |
| First Reading | : | 11 November 1975 |
| Second and Third Readings | : | 20 November 1975 |
| Commencement | : | 1 January 1976 |
- 31. Act 11 of 1986 — Insurance (Amendment) Act 1986**
- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------|
| Bill | : | 18/1985 |
| First Reading | : | 31 October 1985 |
| Second and Third Readings | : | 10 January 1986 |
| Commencement | : | 1 January 1987 |
- 32. 1985 Revised Edition — Insurance Act (Chapter 142)**
- | | | |
|-----------|---|---------------|
| Operation | : | 30 March 1987 |
|-----------|---|---------------|
- 33. Act 35 of 1993 — Application of English Law Act 1993**
(Amendments made by section 7 read with paragraph 4 of the Second Schedule to the above Act)
- | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Bill | : | 26/1993 |
| First Reading | : | 30 August 1993 |
| Second Reading | : | 12 October 1993 |
| Notice of Amendments | : | 12 October 1993 |
| Third Reading | : | 12 October 1993 |
| Commencement | : | 12 November 1993 (section 7 read with paragraph 4 of the Second Schedule) |
- 34. Act 32 of 1993 — Insurance (Amendment) Act 1993**
- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|------------------|
| Bill | : | 27/1993 |
| First Reading | : | 30 August 1993 |
| Second and Third Readings | : | 12 October 1993 |
| Commencement | : | 31 December 1993 |

35. 1994 Revised Edition — Insurance Act (Chapter 142)

Operation : 15 July 1994

36. Act 21 of 1995 — Insurance (Amendment) Act 1995

Bill : 16/1995

First Reading : 23 March 1995

Second and Third Readings : 7 July 1995

Commencement : 15 August 1995

37. Act 25 of 1999 — Drug Trafficking (Confiscation of Benefits) (Amendment) Act 1999

(Amendments made by section 31 read with item (6) of the Schedule to the above Act)

Bill : 16/1999

First Reading : 4 May 1999

Second and Third Readings : 6 July 1999

Commencement : 13 September 1999 (section 31 read with item (6) of the Schedule)

38. Act 30 of 1999 — Insurance (Amendment) Act 1999

Bill : 19/1999

First Reading : 6 July 1999

Second and Third Readings : 4 August 1999

Commencement : 31 December 1999

39. 2000 Revised Edition — Insurance Act (Chapter 142)

Operation : 1 July 2000

40. Act 41 of 2001 — Insurance (Amendment) Act 2001

Bill : 35/2001

First Reading : 25 September 2001

Second and Third Readings : 5 October 2001

Commencement : 8 January 2002 (except section 20)
1 October 2002 (section 20)

41. 2002 Revised Edition — Insurance Act (Chapter 142)

Operation : 31 December 2002

42. Act 23 of 2003 — Insurance (Amendment) Act 2003

Bill	:	20/2003
First Reading	:	16 October 2003
Second and Third Readings	:	10 November 2003
Commencement	:	1 January 2004 (except sections 18(<i>d</i>) and (<i>e</i>), 19 and 20(<i>c</i>)) 23 August 2004 (sections 18(<i>d</i>) and (<i>e</i>), 19 and 20(<i>c</i>))

43. Act 24 of 2003 — Monetary Authority of Singapore (Amendment) Act 2003

(Amendments made by section 13 read with item (5) of the Schedule to the above Act)

Bill	:	21/2003
First Reading	:	16 October 2003
Second and Third Readings	:	10 November 2003
Commencement	:	1 January 2004 (section 13 read with item (5) of the Schedule)

44. Act 5 of 2005 — Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2005

(Amendments made by section 60 read with item (9) of the Sixth Schedule to the above Act)

Bill	:	64/2004
First Reading	:	19 October 2004
Second and Third Readings	:	25 January 2005
Commencement	:	11 April 2005 (section 60 read with item (9) of the Sixth Schedule)

45. Act 21 of 2005 — Companies (Amendment) Act 2005

(Amendments made by section 58 read with item (6) of the Schedule to the above Act)

Bill	:	11/2005
First Reading	:	18 April 2005
Second and Third Readings	:	16 May 2005
Commencement	:	30 January 2006 (section 58 read with item (6) of the Schedule)

46. Act 42 of 2005 — Statutes (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No. 2) Act 2005
(Amendments made by section 5 read with item (16) of the First Schedule to the above Act)

Bill	:	30/2005
First Reading	:	17 October 2005
Second and Third Readings	:	21 November 2005
Commencement	:	1 April 2006 (section 5 read with item (16) of the First Schedule)

47. Act 5 of 2008 — Workmen’s Compensation (Amendment) Act 2008
(Amendments made by section 40 read with item (8) of the Schedule to the above Act)

Bill	:	50/2007
First Reading	:	12 November 2007
Second and Third Readings	:	22 January 2008
Commencement	:	1 April 2008 (section 40 read with item (8) of the Schedule)

48. Act 3 of 2009 — Insurance (Amendment) Act 2009

Bill	:	28/2008
First Reading	:	20 October 2008
Second and Third Readings	:	19 January 2009
Commencement	:	1 March 2009 (sections 3 and 4) 1 September 2009 (sections 2, 5 to 11 and 13)

49. G.N. No. S 130/2009 — Insurance Act (Amendment of First Schedule) Order 2009

Commencement	:	31 March 2009
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50. G.N. No. S 184/2010 — Insurance Act (Amendment of First Schedule) Order 2010

Commencement	:	30 March 2010 (except paragraph 2(a)) 1 January 2011 (paragraph 2(a))
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51. Act 16 of 2011 — Insurance (Amendment) Act 2011

Bill	:	11/2011
First Reading	:	10 March 2011

Second and Third Readings : 11 April 2011

Commencement : 1 May 2011

52. Act 11 of 2013 — Insurance (Amendment) Act 2013

Bill : 5/2013

First Reading : 4 February 2013

Second Reading : 15 March 2013

Notice of Amendments : 15 March 2013

Third Reading : 15 March 2013

Commencement : 18 April 2013 (except section 65(a)
and (b))
1 January 2014 (section 65(a) and (b))

53. Act 35 of 2014 — Statutes (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No. 2) Act 2014
(Amendments made by section 9 of the above Act)

Bill : 24/2014

First Reading : 8 September 2014

Second and Third Readings : 7 October 2014

Commencement : 1 July 2015 (section 9)

54. Act 19 of 2015 — Insurance (Amendment) Act 2015

Bill : 16/2015

First Reading : 11 May 2015

Second and Third Readings : 13 July 2015

Commencement : 1 January 2016

55. Act 29 of 2014 — Business Names Registration Act 2014
(Amendments made by section 47 read with item 9 of the Schedule to the
above Act)

Bill : 26/2014

First Reading : 8 September 2014

Second and Third Readings : 8 October 2014

Commencement : 3 January 2016 (section 47 read with
item 9 of the Schedule)

56. Act 26 of 2016 — Central Provident Fund (Amendment No. 2) Act 2016
(Amendments made by section 20(2) of the above Act)

Bill	:	26/2016
First Reading	:	13 September 2016
Second and Third Readings	:	10 October 2016
Commencement	:	1 January 2017 (section 20(2))

57. Act 31 of 2017 — Monetary Authority of Singapore (Amendment) Act 2017

(Amendments made by section 43 of the above Act)

Bill	:	25/2017
First Reading	:	8 May 2017
Second and Third Readings	:	4 July 2017
Commencement	:	5 June 2018 (section 43(a) and (b)) 29 October 2018 (sections 43(c) to (i))

58. Act 4 of 2017 — Securities and Futures (Amendment) Act 2017

(Amendments made by section 205 of the above Act)

Bill	:	35/2016
First Reading	:	7 November 2016
Second and Third Readings	:	9 January 2017
Commencement	:	8 October 2018 (section 205)

59. Act 31 of 2018 — Deposit Insurance and Policy Owners' Protection Schemes (Amendment) Act 2018

(Amendments made by section 38 of the above Act)

Bill	:	21/2018
First Reading	:	17 May 2018
Second and Third Readings	:	9 July 2018
Commencement	:	1 April 2019 (section 38)

60. Act 2 of 2019 — Payment Services Act 2019

(Amendments made by section 115 of the above Act)

Bill	:	48/2018
First Reading	:	19 November 2018
Second and Third Readings	:	14 January 2019
Commencement	:	28 January 2020 (section 115)

61. Act 40 of 2018 — Insolvency, Restructuring and Dissolution Act 2018
(Amendments made by section 483 of the above Act)

Bill	:	32/2018
First Reading	:	10 September 2018
Second and Third Readings	:	1 October 2018
Commencement	:	30 July 2020 (section 483)

62. Act 40 of 2019 — Supreme Court of Judicature (Amendment) Act 2019
(Amendments made by section 28(1) read with item 75 of the Schedule to the above Act)

Bill	:	32/2019
First Reading	:	7 October 2019
Second Reading	:	5 November 2019
Notice of Amendments	:	5 November 2019
Third Reading	:	5 November 2019
Commencement	:	2 January 2021 (section 28(1) read with item 75 of the Schedule)

63. Act 1 of 2020 — Banking (Amendment) Act 2020
(Amendments made by section 56 of the above Act)

Bill	:	35/2019
First Reading	:	4 November 2019
Second and Third Readings	:	6 January 2020
Commencement	:	1 July 2021 (section 56)

64. 2020 Revised Edition — Insurance Act 1966

Operation	:	31 December 2021
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65. G.N. No. S 26/2022 — Variable Capital Companies (Consequential Amendments to Other Acts) Order 2022

Commencement	:	13 January 2022
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66. Act 25 of 2021 — Courts (Civil and Criminal Justice) Reform Act 2021

Bill	:	18/2021
First Reading	:	26 July 2021
Second and Third Readings	:	14 September 2021
Commencement	:	1 April 2022

67. Act 31 of 2022 — Statutes (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 2022
(Amendments made by the above Act)

Bill	:	24/2022
First Reading	:	12 September 2022
Second and Third Readings	:	3 October 2022
Commencement	:	1 November 2022

68. Act 18 of 2022 — Financial Services and Markets Act 2022

Bill	:	4/2022
First Reading	:	14 February 2022
Second and Third Readings	:	5 April 2022
Commencement	:	28 April 2023 (Section 204(5), (6) and (7)) 10 May 2024 (Section 204(8) and (9)) 31 July 2024 (Section 204(1) to (4))

69. Act 37 of 2024 — Insurance (Amendment) Act 2024
(Amendments made by the above Act)

Bill	:	40/2024
First Reading	:	14 October 2024
Second and Third Readings	:	16 October 2024
Commencement	:	18 November 2024

70. Act 12 of 2024 — Financial Institutions (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 2024

(Amendments made by the above Act)

Bill	:	4/2024
First Reading	:	10 January 2024
Second and Third Readings	:	7 March 2024
Commencement	:	30 August 2024 24 January 2025

71. Act 5 of 2025 — Electronic Gazette and Legislation Act 2025

Bill	:	47/2024
First Reading	:	11 November 2024
Second and Third Readings	:	7 January 2025
Commencement	:	9 March 2025

Abbreviations

(updated on 29 August 2022)

G.N.	Gazette Notification
G.N. Sp.	Gazette Notification (Special Supplement)
L.A.	Legislative Assembly
L.N.	Legal Notification (Federal/Malaysian)
M.	Malaya/Malaysia (including Federated Malay States, Malayan Union, Federation of Malaya and Federation of Malaysia)
Parl.	Parliament
S	Subsidiary Legislation
S.I.	Statutory Instrument (United Kingdom)
S (N.S.)	Subsidiary Legislation (New Series)
S.S.G.G.	Straits Settlements Government Gazette
S.S.G.G. (E)	Straits Settlements Government Gazette (Extraordinary)

COMPARATIVE TABLE
INSURANCE ACT 1966

This Act has undergone renumbering in the 2020 Revised Edition. This Comparative Table is provided to help readers locate the corresponding provisions in the last Revised Edition.

2020 Ed.	2002 Ed.
2	1A
3	2
(6)	(5A)
(7)	(6)
(8)	(7)
(9)	(8)
(10)	(9)
4	3
(2)	(1A)
(3)	(1B)
(4)	(1C)
(5)	(2)
—	(3) [<i>Deleted by Act 11 of 2013</i>]
5	4
6	5
(2)	(1A)
(3)	(1AA)
(4)	(1B)
(5)	(1C)
(6)	(2)
(7)	(3)
7	5A
8	6
9	6A

2020 Ed.	2002 Ed.
10	7
11	8
—	8A [<i>Repealed by Act 11 of 2013</i>]
—	9 [<i>Repealed by Act 11 of 2013</i>]
—	10 [<i>Repealed by Act 11 of 2013</i>]
12	11
13	12
—	12A [<i>Repealed by Act 11 of 2013</i>]
14	13
—	14 [<i>Repealed by Act 16 of 2011</i>]
—	14A [<i>Repealed by Act 11 of 2013</i>]
—	15 [<i>Repealed by Act 11 of 2013</i>]
15	16
16	17
(2)	(1A)
(3)	(2)
(4)	(3)
(5)	(4)
(6)	(5)
(7)	(6)
(8)	(7)
(9)	(8)
(10)	(9)
(11)	(10)
(12)	(11)
—	(12) [<i>Deleted by Act 16 of 2011</i>]
—	(14) [<i>Deleted by Act 11 of 2013</i>]
—	(15) [<i>Deleted by Act 11 of 2013</i>]

2020 Ed.	2002 Ed.
(14)	(16)
17	18
18	19
19	20
20	21
21	22
—	(2) [<i>Deleted by Act 11 of 2013</i>]
(2)	(3)
(3)	(4)
(4)	(5)
—	23 [<i>Repealed by Act 11 of 2013</i>]
22	24
23	25
24	26
25	27
26	28
27	29
28	29A
29	29B
30	29C
31	29D
32	30
33	30A
34	30B
35	31
36	31A
37	32
38	33

2020 Ed.	2002 Ed.
39	33A
40	33B
41	33C
42	34
43	34A
44	34B
45	34C
46	34D
47	34E
48	34F
49	34G
50	34H
51	35
52	35A
53	35B
54	35C
55	35D
56	35E
57	35F
58	35G
59	35H
(3)	(2A)
(4)	(3)
(5)	(4)
60	35I
61	35J
62	35K
63	35L

2020 Ed.	2002 Ed.
64	35M
(4)	(3A)
(5)	(3B)
(6)	(3C)
(7)	(4)
65	35N
66	35O
67	35P
(3)	(2A)
(4)	(3)
68	35Q
69	35R
70	35S
71	35T
72	35TA
73	35U
74	35V
75	35W
76	35X
77	35Y
78	35Z
79	35ZA
80	35ZB
81	35ZC
82	35ZD
83	35ZE
84	35ZF
85	35ZG

2020 Ed.	2002 Ed.
86	35ZH
87	35ZI
88	35ZJ
(2)	(1A)
(3)	(2)
(4)	(3)
(5)	(4)
(6)	(5)
(7)	(6)
(8)	(7)
(9)	(8)
(10)	(9)
(11)	(10)
89	35ZK
90	35ZL
91	35ZM
92	35ZN
(3)	(2A)
(4)	(3)
(5)	(4)
(6)	(5)
(7)	(6)
(8)	(7)
(9)	(8)
93	35ZO
94	36
(4)	(3A)
(5)	(4)

2020 Ed.	2002 Ed.
(6)	(5)
(7)	(6)
(8)	(7)
(9)	(8)
(10)	(9)
(11)	(10)
(12)	(11)
(13)	(12)
(14)	(13)
95	37
—	(2) [<i>Deleted by Act 11 of 2013</i>]
—	(3) [<i>Deleted by Act 11 of 2013</i>]
—	(4) [<i>Deleted by Act 11 of 2013</i>]
—	(5) [<i>Deleted by Act 11 of 2013</i>]
—	(6) [<i>Deleted by Act 11 of 2013</i>]
—	(7) [<i>Deleted by Act 23 of 2003</i>]
(2)	(8)
(3)	(9)
(4)	(10)
(5)	(11)
96	38
97	39
98	40
—	(4) [<i>Deleted by Act 11 of 2013</i>]
(4)	(5)
99	40A
100	40B
(6)	(5A)

2020 Ed.	2002 Ed.
(7)	(6)
101	40C
102	41
103	41A
104	41B
105	41C
106	41D
107	41E
108	41F
109	49A
110	49AA
111	49B
112	49C
113	49D
114	49E
115	49F
116	49FA
117	49FB
(5)	(4A)
(6)	(5)
(7)	(6)
(8)	(7)
(9)	(8)
(10)	(9)
(11)	(10)
(12)	(11)
(13)	(12)
(14)	(13)

2020 Ed.	2002 Ed.
118	49FC
119	49FD
(2)	(1A)
(3)	(2)
(4)	(3)
120	49FO
—	(2) [<i>Deleted by Act 31 of 2017</i>]
—	(3) [<i>Deleted by Act 31 of 2017</i>]
—	(4) [<i>Deleted by Act 31 of 2017</i>]
—	(5) [<i>Deleted by Act 31 of 2017</i>]
—	(6) [<i>Deleted by Act 31 of 2017</i>]
—	(7) [<i>Deleted by Act 31 of 2017</i>]
(2)	(8)
(3)	(9)
(4)	(10)
(5)	(11)
—	(12) [<i>Deleted by Act 31 of 2017</i>]
—	(13) [<i>Deleted by Act 31 of 2017</i>]
—	(14) [<i>Deleted by Act 31 of 2017</i>]
(6)	(15)
(7)	(16)
(8)	(17)
(9)	(18)
(10)	(19)
(11)	(20)
(12)	(21)
(13)	(22)
121	49FP

2020 Ed.	2002 Ed.
122	49FQ
(4)	(3A)
(5)	(4)
123	49FR
—	49FS [<i>Repealed by Act 31 of 2017</i>]
124	49FT
—	49FU [<i>Repealed by Act 31 of 2017</i>]
125	49FV
126	49FW
—	(4) [<i>Deleted by Act 31 of 2017</i>]
127	49G
128	49H
129	49I
130	49J
131	49K
132	49L
133	49M
134	49N
135	49O
136	49P
137	50
(2)	(1A)
(3)	(2)
—	51 [<i>Repealed by Act 24 of 2003</i>]
138	52
(2)	(1A)
(3)	(2)
(4)	(3)

2020 Ed.	2002 Ed.
(5)	(4)
139	53
140	54
141	54A
142	55
(2)	(1A)
(3)	(2)
(4)	(3)
(5)	(4)
(6)	(5)
(7)	(6)
(8)	(7)
(9)	(8)
(10)	(9)
143	55A
144	56
145	56A
146	57
(3)	(2A)
(4)	(2B)
(5)	(2C)
(6)	(3)
(7)	(4)
(8)	(5)
(9)	(6)
147	58
148	59
149	60

2020 Ed.	2002 Ed.
150	61
151	62
152	63
153	63A
154	64
(2)	(1A)
(3)	(1B)
(4)	(2)
(5)	(2A)
(6)	(3)
155	65